The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

December-January
1964-65

(Cover Story Page 4)

WANT TO KNOW A SECRET?

This is *not* City Hospital.

The setting happens to be the well-equipped hospital on the Bob Jones University campus. Among the participants are some of the many registered nurses currently working toward the B.S. degree in nursing.

Surprised to learn about a program of study that allows an R.N. to also obtain a college degree in her field? Don't feel badly if this is news to you. It is just one of the many unique programs under which the "World's Most Unusual University" is preparing students for Christian service. Upon completion of their course, these nurses are equipped to serve in almost every phase of nursing from missionary medicine to hospital administration. Your inquiry is invited.

BOB JONES University

Stands without apology for the "old-time religion" and the absolute authority of the Bible.

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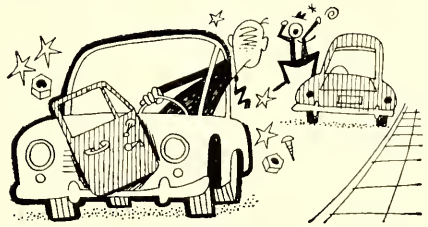
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Everyone thinks he's a good driver

Yet, many drivers can't answer these questions about city driving. How about you?

1 What should you be on the watch for when you're passing parked cars?

Above all, look for people and movements of any kind. If you see someone in a car, it means the door could fly open at any time or the car could be ready to pull away from the curb. Be extra careful when people are outside the car. Especially little children. They run into the street suddenly.

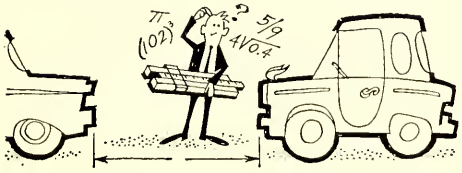


2 What do you do about drivers that suddenly fill the gap between you and the car ahead?

Keep cool and let them have the room. It's natural to get steamed up, but patience and courtesy are your guides to better driving.

3 Know why you should allow one car length for every 10 m.p.h. of speed?

Three reasons: your reaction time, the possibility that the car ahead might stop short, and the distance it takes to stop at that speed.

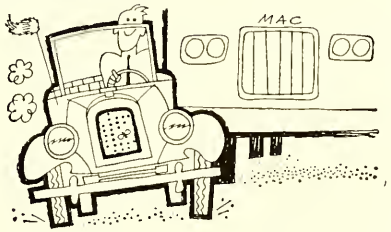


4 When you're driving down a street, how far ahead should you be looking?

On an average, at least a half a block. That way you'll be able to spot traffic hazards in advance and anticipate what the car in front of you is going to do.

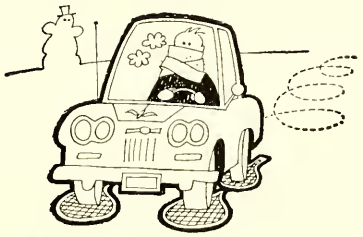
5 What's the proper way to get on and off the expressway?

Getting on, accelerate so that you move easily into the flow of traffic. Be sure you're in the lane from which you'll make the exit properly. You can get off with no strain, if you move into the right lane well before the exit comes up. Then don't slow until you're on the exit lane.



6 Do you really need seat belts for driving around the city?

You bet your life. Two-thirds of the fatal accidents happen less than 25 miles from the driver's home. And half of all fatal accidents occur under 40 m.p.h.



7 How do you get the "feel" of a city street in the winter?

While driving slowly and away from traffic, try your brakes or give the accelerator a nudge. You'll find out how slippery it is and be able to adjust your speed to it. Remember, you can't stop on an icy dime.

8 What tire is first choice for original equipment on new cars and replacement equipment on used cars?

Firestone . . . with good reason.

Firestone

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The National Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

DECEMBER-JANUARY, 1964-65

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 2

In This Issue

FEATURES

18 1964 National FFA Convention

THE HUGE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM CAME ALIVE WITH KANSAS CITY'S BLUE-JACKETED GUESTS. FROM ALL CORNERS OF THE U. S., OVER 10,560 CAME AS AWARD WINNERS, DELEGATES, OFFICERS, OR SPECTATORS. INSPIRING EVENTS, SUCH AS THE NAMING OF A NEW STAR FARMER (LEFT), LEFT A LASTING MARK ON THEM AS THEY RETURNED HOME.

23 Water When You Need It

WATER—OR LACK OF IT—IS A SERIOUS MATTER TO THE MODERN FARMER. WE HEARD OF ONE MARYLAND DAIRY FARM THAT INSTALLED A STORAGE SYSTEM TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM. IT WORKED AND WITH THE HELP OF AN ENGINEER, WE BROUGHT THE PRINCIPLE TO YOU. SEE IF IT CAN HELP NET YOU MORE WATER ON YOUR OWN FARM.

26 Chores With The Star Farmer

DON CARLTON TYLER IS A FARMER. AND MORE THAN THAT, HE'S NOW 1964 STAR FARMER OF AMERICA. WE FOLLOWED HIM THROUGH HIS FARM CHORES ONE DAY LAST MONTH, AND THE RESULTING STORY TELLS HOW EVENTS WENT THAT FALL DAY "DOWN ON THE FARM." JOIN US IN OUR GUIDED ARMCHAIR TOUR WITH THE STAR.

17 New National FFA Officers
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24 International Farmer
25 One Millionth Blue Jacket
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Our Cover

The two Future Farmers in the open convertible outside Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium created quite a stir that October morning.

It was only a matter of hours since Kenneth Kennedy, left, and Don Carlton Tyler, right, had been named the FFA's national president and Star Farmer of America, respectively.

STAFF PHOTO BY PAUL WELLER

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is mailed every two months on the following dates:

January 20.....FEBRUARY-MARCH Issue
March 20.....APRIL-MAY Issue
May 20.....JUNE-JULY Issue
July 20.....AUGUST-SEPTEMBER Issue
September 20.....OCTOBER-NOVEMBER Issue
November 20.....DECEMBER-JANUARY Issue

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Thinking "tall"—which means stretching your thinking above the kind you do when you just want to get by—brings you several rewards. Tall thinking spurs you on to do a bigger job. And when the job is done, you have the reward of satisfaction within yourself for having done it.

At Purina, we'd like to reward your tall thinking in another way. We've started a whole new program of Youth Awards for both boys and girls. They're the two handsome trophies pictured above—modeled after the famous Danforth Youth Statues at Gray Summit, Mo., and Washington, D. C.

If you're a tall thinker—and if you'd like to win one of these Ralston Purina Youth Awards, ask your Purina Dealer or Purina Salesman for details. Or, write us at . . .

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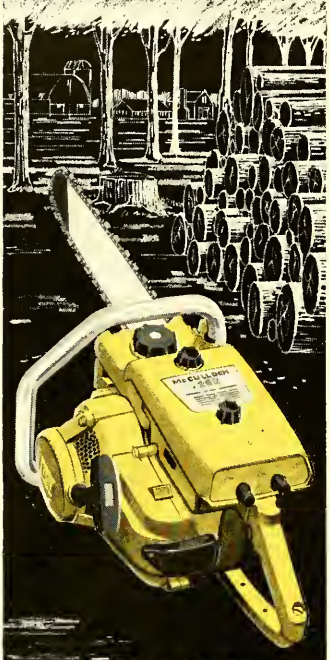

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Your Editors Say . . .

THE DUST has settled on the 37th National FFA Convention, but the memories of it will live on. Memories of the big auditorium filled with blue jackets, the excitement on stage when the Star Farmer was named, Friday afternoon at the American Royal, the new officers taking their posts, the public speaking contest, the award winners being recognized, and the many other exciting moments will linger a lifetime in the minds of the Future Farmers who were present.

While the center of attention was on stage, all Future Farmers were in a sense in the spotlight, both while traveling to and from the Convention and while in Kansas City. And they represented your organization well. Executive Secretary Paul Gray informs me that he has received many favorable comments on the conduct of the group at the Convention.

To prove a point, here is an editorial clipped from the October 22 edition of the *Sand Mountain Reporter*, published in Albertville, Alabama. These comments could apply to other state delegations as well, and that is why they are shared with you here. It is quite a challenge for all Future Farmers to live up to.

"There is so much said about the waywardness of the younger generation that incidents pointing up the sterling qualities of youth certainly deserve the spotlight.

"The other day a reader called in to suggest that we salute the Future Farmers of America for the unusually fine behavior of the Alabama FFA delegation on the train back from their national convention in Kansas City.

" 'I was on the same train with these boys from Springfield to Birmingham,' she reported, 'and I have never been prouder of a group of young people in my whole life. These boys were full of high spirits and having a good time, to be sure, but they conducted themselves like real gentlemen. Never did I hear anything but clean language, and I never saw any sign of rowdiness or discourtesy. I was proud of all of them, and the fact that they were representing our state!'

"This assessment by a private citizen speaks eloquently of the job which the FFA and other similar youth organizations in this state are doing in the development of the finest qualities in our young people. And it should serve as a challenge to other young people to so conduct themselves as to be worthy of such comments from those around them.

"We often blame the parents these days for the fact that juvenile delinquency is soaring across our country and for the fact that so many of our young people are going astray. And this is where a great part of the blame belongs. Yet, young people themselves must realize that much of the blame is theirs also. For sometimes young people from the best of homes and families allow their lives to become degraded.

"What a fine thing it is to see such young people as these FFA boys as described by our good reader! And what a great thing it would be if all our young people would resolve to be like this!"

Staff Member Honored:

Associate Editor Howard Carter receives the Honorary American Farmer Degree in photo at right in recognition of his service to Future Farmers. He joined the staff in 1959, and his duties on the Magazine include heading the Official FFA Calendar program. Prior to coming with the Magazine, he served as assistant executive secretary of the Oklahoma FFA Association.

Wilson Carnes, **Editor**

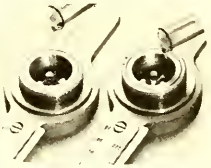
Texaco's New Havoline has Reserve Lubrication: more lubrication than the other 6 top premium motor oils

Who needs it?

You do. Because lubrication fails in more cars' engines than drivers realize. When it does, actual spot welding occurs. You never know it happens, though, because the power of the engine breaks the weld immediately. Jagged metal can be left to rip and gouge precision parts. Soon your car is burning more oil, guzzling more gasoline than it should.

Here's proof!

1. In a regular industry test of motor oil, four steel balls are protected with the oil to be tested.



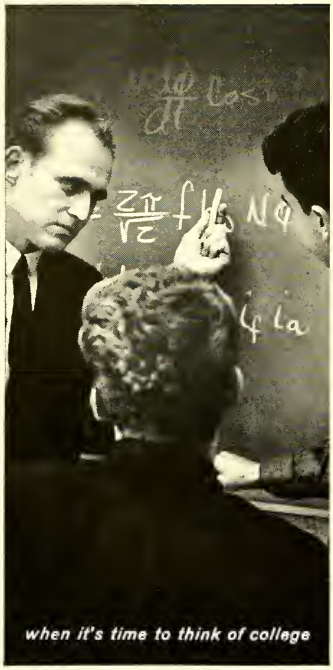
2. New Havoline is used on the right . . . a top competitive premium oil on the left.

3. The same extreme pressure is applied to both in these machines. Pressure that's actually designed to break the limits of lubrication.

4. Friction causes the balls to actually weld together with the competitive oil. The same thing happened when the 5 other leading competitive oils were used.

5. Under the same conditions Texaco's New Havoline, now with Reserve Lubrication, keeps right on lubricating. That's lubrication you can trust.

6. Trust *your* car to the man who wears the star . . . get Texaco's New All-Temperature Havoline Motor Oil. (Exceeds all car manufacturers' requirements.)



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Looking Ahead

INFLATABLE BARNS

Need another barn during the harvest season? Walter Kidde and Company has one you can inflate, use for as long as needed, then roll up for easy storage. Weatherproof synthetic-rubber coating covers nylon fabric, which is supported by inflated ribs. Eight men can erect a 60-foot-span building, 120 feet long, in three to four hours. This size building can hold a fleet of trucks yet fold into a pickup-size bundle.

NEW CROP CALLED "CRAMBE"

A revolutionary new oil crop called "crambe" may be the answer to using farmers' surplus acres. Producing seed pods containing up to 48 percent oil and 35 percent protein, crambe can be used for both industrial oils and high-protein supplements. Now being studied by the USDA, the new oil crop has produced 2,300 pounds per acre under irrigation. It is an annual herb, combined after frost, and grows three feet tall.

ELECTRONIC SCARECROW

Entomologists from the USDA and Clemson University are using electronic equipment that sounds like bats flying through the air. The result is that it scares bollworm moths and keeps them out of cotton fields. The moths, thinking the sounds are bats hunting for insects, fly away to escape danger. A rotating loud-speaker in the cottonfield keeps the moths at a distance and prevents egg laying.

"PHOTOTHERMOSTAT"

Farmers and horticulturists in Scotland can now buy an electronic "photothermostat" that automatically adjusts temperatures in their greenhouses according to the amount of available sunlight. Since plants grow less on dull days and need less heat, the device adjusts heat and maintains optimum growing conditions. Using a photo-transistor sensitive to infrared rays, the photothermostat can change temperatures as much as 18 degrees.

HIGH-PROTEIN CORN VARIETY

Purdue University researchers have a corn variety that can produce a protein value double that of ordinary corn. A mutant gene called "Opaque-2" is responsible. Although development of commercial varieties will take five to six years, the result can revolutionize the importance of corn in human and animal nutrition. High-protein, more nutritious feeds may be around the corner.

"PYRIGRATOR" MEASURES SUNLIGHT

A "pyrigrator," consisting of two solar batteries and a mercury integrator and costing $15.00, may bring more accurate weather predictions to farmers. The low-cost device, under study at the University of Wisconsin, measures daily solar radiation and helps foretell future temperature and rainfall. Amount of sunlight also influences growth of field crops; thus the device would be important in forecasting growing seasons and harvest dates.

PUNCH-CARD FOOD SHOPPING

Shoppers in Sweden can fill their food orders without ever touching their purchases. Consumers in Fruangen merely pick up a pre-punched card from a tray beside each food sample. After they have collected all desired cards, they feed them into a machine which gives prices, list of merchandise, and totals. A store employee fills each order from the stock room, cutting down on labor costs and high food markup.

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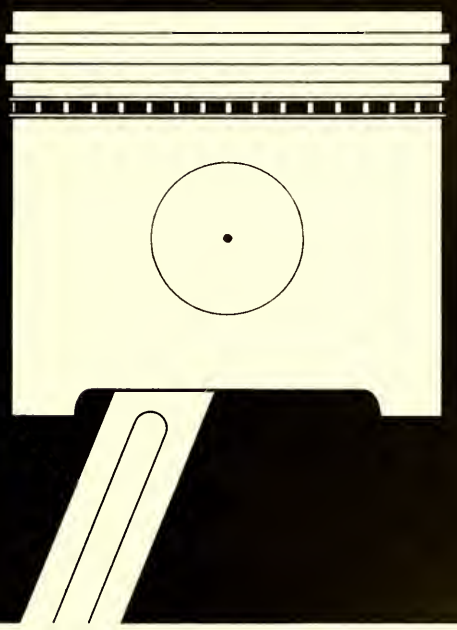

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the brand working cowboys wear

THE H. D. LEE COMPANY, INC. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Fabian Bachrach Photo

NEW CHAIRMAN FFA FOUNDATION

MR. L. WILLIAM MOORE, president of the American Oil Company, is the chairman for 1965 of the FFA Foundation's Sponsoring Committee. Serving this past year as vice-chairman, Moore assisted the 1964 chairman, Curry Stoup, in bringing the Foundation a record $209,797 from 490 donors at press time.

The new chairman of the Sponsoring Committee has the responsibility of contacting potential and former Foundation donors during 1965. Funds from the FFA Foundation go toward award programs to stimulate higher achievement among vo-ag students throughout the nation. Last year alone, over $185,000 was spent for this purpose.

Elected during a special dinner meeting of the Foundation donors at the recent National FFA Convention, Moore pledged his continued support to the FFA Foundation.

The new chairman is a native of Redlands, California. It was back in 1929 that he took a $90-a-month summer job as a laboratory tester in a California refinery. He stayed there a year, then left to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1933, after graduating as a chemical engineer, he returned to Standard Oil Company refineries at Whiting, Indiana. Two years later he was transferred to the company's New York office as manager of an East Coast refinery.

Becoming vice president in 1954, then president in 1957, Moore continued to lead the growing petroleum company. When Standard Oil of Indiana merged to become the American Oil Company in 1961, Moore was the man picked to head the national organization. In his spare time, the new Sponsoring Committee chairman is an avid outdoorsman.

Working with him during 1965 as vice-chairman will be Byron J. Nichols, general manager of the Dodge Division of Chrysler Corporation.

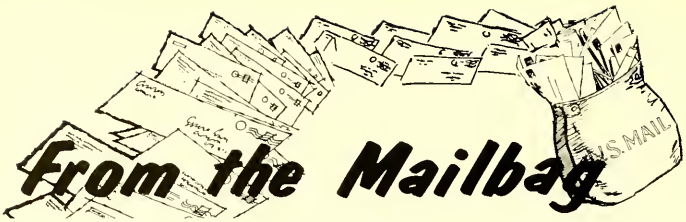
How to keep the business end of your tractor in business

Put on a pair of BFG nylon Power-Grip tires

And they cost less than most tires made without nylon. When a tractor tire breaks down you're out of business until it's repaired. That's why it pays to use dependable B.F.Goodrich Nylon Power-Grip tires. They're made with nylon that's pound for pound stronger than steel. It's the same tough cord material that goes into giant BFG off-the-road tires that take a constant beating carrying tons of heavy equipment over the roughest ground. And not only is nylon extra strong, but it's immune to damage from soil moisture and tire ballast. ■ To beef up the tread on this extra strong tire body, we've built Power-Grip cleats 29% wider and 9% higher at the shoulder than any replacement tractor tire we've ever made. On hard ground the cleats stay rigid to bite in and give you top traction. The full power of your tractor goes to drawbar pull. Work goes faster. You can get more done in a day. ■ To keep up with other new farm tire developments, stop in at your BFG Farm Tire Service Center and talk shop with our tire men. They'll give you tips on how to get longer life and more efficient service from tires. They'll also show you two other new B.F.Goodrich tires: the new Multi-Ring front tractor tire, and the new Rib Implement tire. Stop in and see them soon. *The B.F.Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio 44318.*

B.F.Goodrich

NYLON FARM TIRES



Manhattan, Kansas

Your editorial in the August-September issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* raised the question "Do we need to make changes in the FFA?"

I was real pleased to see this editorial, as I would like to share a few of my own convictions regarding this issue.

Ten years ago I was a member of the Future Farmers of America. At that time I was proud to be a member of our largest national organization of rural boys, and I subscribed to its aims, purposes, and creed. However, the experiences I have encountered since then have helped me to be open-minded enough to accept change.

I firmly believe that we should take credit for the things which we are doing. The FFA is not an organization of only future farmers today. It includes members who will never have a chance to go back to the farm but who will become our nation's leaders in our challenging and dynamic field of agriculture. Thus, I feel a change in name is due. Future Leaders of Agriculture would be my choice.

David Mugler
Kansas State University

Glenwood, West Virginia

I have been an FFA member for four years and have served as a chapter officer for the past three years. During these years I have received numerous awards including my State Farmer Degree. Also, during these four years the FFA has meant a great deal to me, and I really feel a part of the organization.

Should the name of the Future Farmers be changed, all of this would change along with the name, and I would no longer feel a part of the FFA.

I am proud of the name "Future Farmers of America," and I am proud to be a member. If some members are afraid to be called "farmers," just why did they join the FFA?

Let us look at it from this angle. The FFA has been building up and working hard since 1928. Since then many large industries and interested individuals have given their time and money to the FFA. The FFA is respected in every state in the Union. The point I am trying to make is that if the name is changed, all of this, and I mean all of this, will change!

I hope you will print this so that every other FFA member will think on this more seriously.

John Steele

Clovis, New Mexico

Although the FFA is very effective in training boys not only for a farming occupation but also in fields of advanced agriculture and leadership, I feel that the Future Farmers of America ought not to be changed in any way. I feel that the present organization is more beneficial to advanced agriculture. A specialized phase of agriculture comes from special needs of farming or ranching. An actual farming or ranching project, a prerequisite to membership in our present organization, is important to advanced agriculture because it causes members to seek advanced methods.

The FFA Creed need not be changed unless the Future Farmers of America is changed.

Kent Glenn
State Vice President

Bethanna, Kentucky

Should girls be members of the Na-

Take a tip from top raisers... **FEED THE**

Holstein breeder N. Newcomb, Cods Point Farm, Trappe, Md.

"Our calves and heifers both benefit from the Milk-Bank Boost. Kaff-A Milk Replacer gives us healthier, heavier calves, cuts scouring. Kaff-A Booster Pellets help heifers grow faster, breed sooner."

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"We produced 4,000 certified pigs last year, and Kraylets is a key part of all our feeding programs. The Milk-Bank Booster gives us bigger, healthier litters, better feed efficiency, less backfat. Keeps sows in good condition."

Henry Kruger, owner of Kruger's Poultry Farm, Dinuba, Calif.

"During a recent cold snap, some of my neighbors had 50% drops in production. My flock held its 76% average, thanks to the Milk-Bank Boost of Pex Pellets. I get 80% large eggs and less culls, using Pex the year around."

tional FFA and wear official jackets? Yes, I think girls should be members of the FFA. It will help the girl to know what it really means to be a farmer's wife. Some of the chapters have a sweetheart. What is the difference in having a sweetheart and being a member? I think when we get girls in the FFA, it will be complete.

Carrol R. Pugh

Charleston, Illinois

Personally, I feel that a girl of Susan's age who has enough ambition should be allowed to become a member of the National FFA and also be allowed to wear the official FFA jacket. I am an officer of the Charleston FFA Chapter. I have heard girls say that they would like to take vocational agriculture. I think that if Susan can excel in vocational agriculture, she should have the same privileges that the boys have.

Bob Miller

Clewiston, Florida

It is my opinion that any FFA member should be allowed to wear the official FFA jacket, even if this member is a girl.

Harold Jones

Fresno, California

I am commenting on a letter written in your magazine by Susan Feutz in the October-November issue. I think that since some schools allow girls in vo-ag, why not allow them to join the FFA? Susan is planning a future in farming, so why not?

She does the work of a farmer, so why don't we male members allow her to wear an official jacket of a real well-founded organization?

Cateon Gomes

Fargo, North Dakota

I was very pleased with an article which appeared in the August-September issue. I am grateful for having been the college student with a PCA loan chosen to be featured in the article entitled "PCA Credit for College."

The article was very timely, especially at the beginning of another school year. I hope that it will encourage and enable more of our farm youth to attend college. Historically, rural youth have attended and today still do attend college in proportionately smaller numbers. The problem isn't entirely social, as we are well aware that the economic conditions in many rural homes are very critical. I therefore commend you for seeking and promoting these new avenues which help alleviate this problem.

Myron Just

Kettle Falls, Washington

We were very interested in the article "Will We Soon Be Farming the Ocean Bottom?" in the October-November issue. It is a very informative article, and we enjoyed it greatly.

It was enjoyed, that is, until we reached the last paragraph. This statement ("The animal which became man deserted the sea some 300,000,000 years ago. Now it seems that he may be completing a great cycle, returning to his original home beneath the waves.") is, we feel, a definite discredit to our organization.

We hold the Future Farmers of America in very high esteem and sincerely hope that no more of this type of material will be published by it.

Larry Davidson, president; Larry Richardson, vice president; Dan Lynn, secretary; Eugene Spranger, advisor.

Lincoln, Nebraska

The article on page 33 (Farm Law) of your October-November issue is interesting. I am writing to call your attention to the fact that last year the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and Home Economics established a six-year program in agriculture and law. This program permits a student who is strongly interested in agriculture to complete the specific requirements, exclusive of electives, in the first three years of his college work in agriculture. He then transfers to the College of Law, and at the end of one year, using his course work in law to meet the elective requirements for graduation, he receives his Bachelor of Science Degree in agriculture. In two more years, he receives his Bachelor of Law Degree. This is the kind of educational program that several of our FFA boys might be interested in but are unaware of its availability.

Franklin E. Eldridge

MILK-BANK BOOST

Milk by-product feed boosters by KRAFT

F. Miller, Mgr., Santa Rosa Stables, Texas, Waggoner Quarter Horse breeders

"Pace Pellets give our colts what they need—a fast, healthy start. The Milk-Bank Boost of Pace is part of our program for mares, studs and show horses, and we think it has a lot to do with keeping them in top condition."

Minnesota Dairyman Archie Zarling raises own Holstein herd replacements

"Kaff-A Milk Replacer gives me big, thrifty, healthy calves. And the Milk-Bank Boost of Kaff-A Booster Pellets produces heifers that can be bred at 12 to 13 months. It keeps my cows' milk production high."

W.W. Callan, owner of Callan Ranch, Waco, Tex., Santa Gertrudis breeder

"We give our showcase herd the Milk-Bank Booster, Kaff-A Booster Pellets. It brings out the best qualities of our stock, helps them gain faster, stay in top health and condition, and gives them extra bloom and gloss."

KRAFT FOODS AGRICULTURAL DIVISION, 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago 90, Ill.

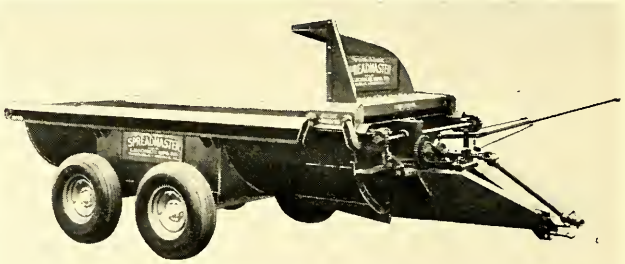
SPEED!

The Remington 552 fires up to twenty 22's as fast as you can squeeze 'em off. Traditional steel and walnut design with all the heft and handling of a big-game rifle. Big capacity tubular magazine takes shorts, longs and long rifles interchangeably. **$55.95.***

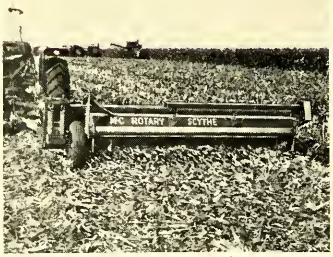
Remington DUPONT

Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602. In Canada: Remington Arms of Canada Limited, 36 Queen Elizabeth Blvd., Toronto, Ont. *Fair Trade retail prices in states having Fair Trade laws. Prices subject to change without notice.

something new



M. New, patent-pending Tank Spreadmaster has 160-bushel capacity, works equally well with frozen, sloppy, or chunk manure. Self-cleaning, blade-equipped impeller travels length of tank to spread evenly. Can also be used for spreading forage. (Shultz Mfg. Co.)

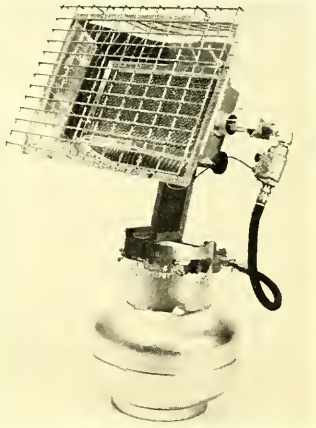


N. M-C Rotary Scythe converts from mower-conditioner to stalk shredder. Above Model 10-A cuts, shreds, windrows three rows of stalks at once. PTO-run. (Mathews Company)

O. Newly imported David Brown tractors have 3- or 4-plow diesel engines, multi-speed PTO, differential lock, dual category linkage, plus a live clutch. (David Brown)

Q. Fox Trac 260B ski tractor travels up to 30 mph pulling 600 pounds over snow. Goes eight hours on gallon of gasoline. (Fox Trac)

P. Portable Infra-Temp radiant heater uses cylinders of LP-gas to produce heat. Connect and light for instant heating. (ALD, Inc.)



Free detailed information is available on the above products. Send coupon to National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

Please send information on products circled below.

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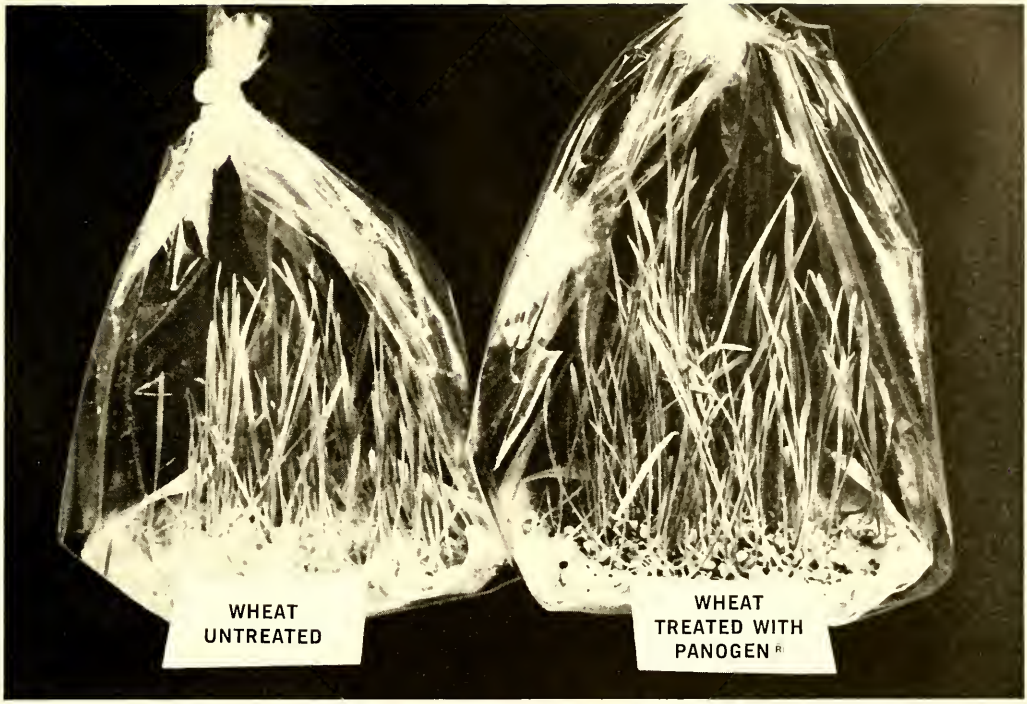
State ..... Code ....

Offer expires December 31, 1964



Notice the thicker stand and healthier growth with the Panogen-treated seed. (Similar results can be expected by Panogen treating other small grains, flax, cotton, peanuts, safflower, peas and beans.)

Seen by almost 1,000,000 farmers and future farmers

In March of 1963, we offered the Panogen seed treatment plastic bag test kits to County Agents, Vo Ag Teachers and 4-H Leaders to use in meetings and classes as visual proof of the benefits of seed treating. Since then, nearly one-million farmers and future farmers have seen this proof.

The plastic bag test visually proves the benefits of treating seed with Vapor Action Panogen—the world's most widely-used, most thoroughly-proven seed treatment. Through the clear plastic bags, you can see the black and gray disease molds form and spread to kill and weaken seeds. You can also see the clean, healthy look of the Panogen-treated seeds...their absence of mold...and their superior root and foliage development.

When you have seed treated, or recommend seed treatment chemicals for small grains, flax, cotton, peanuts, safflower, peas, and beans—specify Panogen—the Vapor Action Seed Treatment, used for 25 years by farmers all over the world.

There is a limited quantity of the Panogen Seed Treatment plastic bag kits available to County Agents, Vo Ag teachers, 4-H leaders and FFA chapter officers. Write to Morton Chemical Company, c/o J. Greer.

Note: There are six demonstrations per kit.

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SEED TREATMENT

MORTON CHEMICAL COMPANY • 110 N. WACKER DRIVE • CHICAGO 6, ILL.
DIVISION OF MORTON SALT COMPANY

Share great moments with other great guys

What will your great moments in the Army be? Rappelling a sheer cliff for the first time? Learning judo? Traveling to a foreign country? There are a thousand great moments waiting for you in today's action Army. And you'll share them with some of the greatest guys you've ever met.

The men in the Army are first-rate. Because the Army has the most important job in the Country—defense—the Army seeks only the best. And makes them even better. Puts them in top physical condition, trains them in one or more of over 1,000 different occupational specialties. Gives them the best in quarters, food, opportunities for advancement and career-building. Provides them with a great life made up of many great moments.

Find out about your life in the Army. Talk to your local Army recruiter. Let him show you that...if you're good enough to get in, a proud future can be yours in today's *action* **Army**

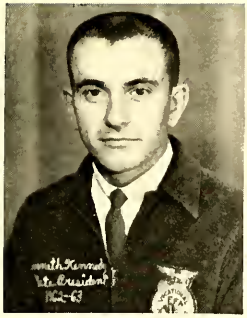
Ready and able. When you finish Army training, you know you can take care of yourself in any situation.

You haven't seen anything yet. Army men are stationed in every corner of the Free World...routinely live in places that civilians spend vacation money just to see.

Nothing's too tough for a Special Forces soldier. That's what makes him special. He's a one-man army, trained to fight anywhere, under any conditions. He's loaded with special skills...and guts.

NATIONAL FFA OFFICERS For 1964-1965

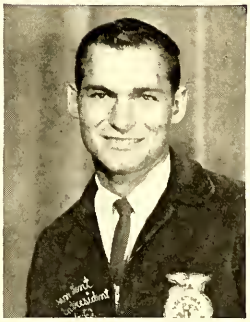
Six outstanding Future Farmers take over student leadership of the 401,468-member FFA for 1964-65. Among them they won scholastic honors, leadership awards, and praise for their varied farming programs.



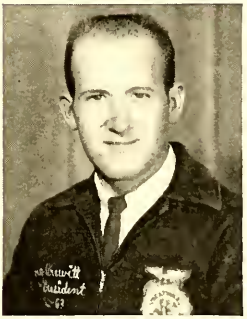
Kenneth Kennedy
President

Evan Green
Student Secretary

Joseph Perrigo
North Atlantic Vice President



Ivan Hunt
Pacific Region Vice President



Larry Prewitt
Central Region Vice President

Robert Page
Southern Region Vice President

Kenneth Kennedy, 20, 1964-65 national president, calls Cadiz, Kentucky, his home where he was raised on a 56-acre tobacco farm. Past president of the Kentucky FFA Association, Kenneth was also a runner-up in the FFA's regional public speaking contest two years ago. The Kennedy home farm specializes in burley and dark-fired tobacco, in addition to which the new president rents allotments on two adjoining farms. Kenneth, an outstanding public speaker, will leave his junior year studies at Murray State College, Kentucky, to devote full time to his new duties as leader of the FFA.

Ivan Hunt, Avondale, Arizona, is Pacific Regional vice president. The 20-year-old Future Farmer, presently a student at the Arizona State University, was president of the Arizona FFA Association and a member of the state parliamentary procedure team. His scholastic record netted him a place in the National Honor Society. One Hunt ranch covers 120 acres in which Ivan has operational interest in cotton, lettuce, hay, and grain. An additional 2,440-acre ranch near Taylor, which he helps operate, has 160 head of mother cows on permanent pasture. The Hunt ranch has been in three generations of the family.

Evan Green, Fort Morgan, Colorado, is the FFA's new student secretary. Evan, 20, was regional winner in the National FFA Public Speaking Contest in 1961 and president of the Colorado FFA Association in 1962. The Green home ranch covers over 2,200 acres with commercial beef cattle. In addition to partnership in this, Evan rents 400 acres where he raises 44 beef animals of his own. A member of the National Honor Society, the new student secretary was recently named to the Dean's List at Colorado State University, where he is a junior with a major in agricultural business.

Larry Prewitt of Thayer, Missouri, is vice president of the Central Region. The 19-year-old Future Farmer, presently a Sophomore at the University of Missouri, has served as president of the Missouri FFA Association and delegate to the National Convention. He was graduated from high school in 1963 as valedictorian and member of the National Honor Society, after being president of his class. The Prewitt home farm is a 295-acre dairy and crops farm where there are 82 dairy cows, 97 acres of crops, and 85 acres of managed forest. A one-third partnership in this operation has been Larry's program.

Joseph Perrigo, vice president of the North Atlantic Region, is a 19-year-old student at the University of New Hampshire and native of Weare, a small town near Concord. Valedictorian of his high school graduating class in 1963, Joseph served as both vice president and president of the New Hampshire FFA Association. The Perrigo home farm has over 10,000 laying hens, of which 1,000 are owned personally by the new FFA officer. A partnership on four acres of managed forest land completes his program. Also a contestant in the National Public Speaking Contest, Joe is an excellent speaker.

Robert Page, 20, is Southern Regional vice president for 1964-65. A native of Hoboken, Georgia, he was graduated as the outstanding agriculture senior of his 1962 high school class. Now a junior at the University of Georgia, he is a member of the Inter-Fraternity Council and treasurer of his fraternity. The Page home farm is a partnership between Robert and his mother and consists of 79 acres of crops and cattle. Swine, cattle, tobacco, and corn are the major enterprises, while a great deal of the acreage is in managed forest. Robert has served as president of the Georgia FFA Association.

"Developing leadership, citizenship, and patriotism to preserve a birthright of freedom and opportunity"

1964 National FFA Convention

THE Convention theme was set . . . "Our American Heritage." And as the FFA opened the doors of its National Convention in Kansas City on October 14, it was repeating for the thirty-seventh time the principles and pageantry so familiar to Future Farmers.

Blue jackets prominent, they came from 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Guam—10,568 strong. Their heritage in American agriculture stretched back to their founding forefathers, and they gathered at the 1964 National FFA Convention to pay homage and continue the tradition.

The National Board of Student Officers convened on October 9, five days before the blue and gold bunting welcomed the Convention throng to Kansas City. Meetings, practice, and committee work . . . then it was time for the solemn Vespers Service on Tuesday evening. The hall was packed as former national officers conducted an inspiring program full of reverence.

Bright Indian summer weather welcomed Wednesday morning's registration as the Convention officially opened. Inside the huge Municipal Auditorium came a welcome from the mayor's representative, then an address by Congressman Don Fuqua, a former Future Farmer from Florida. Lunch time meant time to visit the Little Theater and the many state exhibits before an afternoon speech by James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union. And you couldn't forget the Honorary American Farmer Degrees presented to 25 vo-ag instructors and 32 FFA friends.

Regional public speaking winners Charles McLendon, Conyers, Georgia; Mitchell Ulrich, Myerstown, Pennsylvania; Dean Brett, East Wenatchee, Washington; and Glenn Shafer, Caney, Kansas; impressed the crowd with their ten-minute speeches before Dean Brett won. In the background was the 116-piece FFA band, led again by Cedric Anderson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Awards galore; business sessions for FFA work; honored guests and speakers, such as Walter Arnold, U. S. assistant commissioner of education; Wayne Poucher, 1939 national FFA public speaking winner; and Henry Schriver, farmer-philosopher; and a sprinkling of FFA talent kept sessions moving at a fast pace. A record 405 FFA members paraded on stage that Wednesday afternoon to receive their American Farmer Degrees. And 69 local chapters were honored with the coveted Gold Emblem award.

Future Farmers honored 20 persons with distinguished service awards, 16 business firms for becoming 15-year Foundation donors, and 130 donor representatives for helping contribute nearly $210,000 to the FFA. Then, as excitement mounted, the Star Farmer was named—Don Tyler of Pennsylvania!

Behind the scenes at the various hotels in Kansas City, business firms sponsored breakfasts and dinners for award winners and Convention participants. Beginning with the Officer-Delegate Luncheon on Tuesday and ending with the donor reception and dinner on Thursday, many members and advisors kept busy meeting and visiting with supporters of the FFA Foundation.

Committee rooms were scenes of serious and almost hectic meetings as the FFA conducted business of vital importance to another year of operation. It was almost 1:00 a.m. on

(Continued on page 20)

A record 405 FFA members stood to receive the gold key of an American Farmer on Wednesday. From their ranks came the four regional Star Farmers and all six national officers.

The spotlight illuminated the stage when 130 representatives of the more than 490 FFA Foundation donors came to be recognized. Sixteen of the donors joined the 15-year ranks.

Excitement mounting, Future Farmers gathered in front of the stage with cameras. The four regional Star Farmers await Nels Ackerson at lectern to announce the one who will be the Star Farmer of America. It was Don Carlton Tyler (second from left).

Nels presents Congressman Don Fuqua, former FFA member from Florida, with an award for his dedicated FFA support.

Ohio's farmer-philosopher, Henry Schriver, brightened Friday's program with his views on rural "Cows and Kids."

Speaking true to form, the FFA's 1939 public speaking winner, Wayne Poucher, offered a challenge to FFA members.

President of the big National Farmers Union, James Patton, offered advice on "Preparing for a Career in Agriculture."

Sixteen firms completed 15 years of FFA Foundation donating. They were Allied Chemical Foundation, Armour and Company, L. G. Balfour, Cooperative Grange League Federation, DeLaval Separator Company, Eaton Manufacturing Company, Ford Motor Company, Illinois Central Railroad, Hardware Mutual Casualty Company, International Business Machines, Kansas City Star, S. S. Kresge Company, Oscar Mayer Foundation, Minneapolis-Moline, New Holland Machine Company, and Raybestos-Manhattan Incorporated.

National public speaking winner, Dean Brett, beams with his advisor, Arthur Heideman, East Wenatchee, Washington.

1964 National FFA Convention

(Continued from page 18)

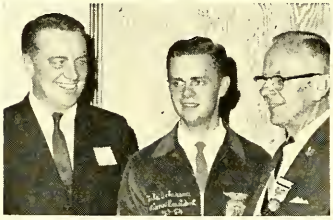
Friday before the nominating committee had produced a slate of national officers.

The new national officers elected and confirmed, the Convention adjourned to the American Royal program at the edge of town. Members packed the arena to see Future Farmers walk away with livestock show honors. Dick Walker of Jones, Oklahoma, showed the grand champion hog, while Ronnie Smola, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, had the winning lamb, and David Deason, Albert, Oklahoma, showed the champion steer. The annual horse show completed the afternoon.

Back to the Convention floor to install the 1965 national officers, join in the closing ceremony, then sit back for the exciting Firestone show entertainment. The curtain was falling on another Convention to be added to "Our Heritage."

Each one an FFA Foundation farm proficiency winner—they are Wayne Johnson, Afton, Oklahoma, Crops; Larry Prewitt, Thayer, Missouri, Forestry; Rex Bond, Newville, Alabama, Electrification; Myron Schmidt, Newton, Kansas, Mechanics; Dickson Chapter, Tennessee, Safety; John Linn, Red Rock, Oklahoma, Livestock; Werner Junghans, Hilmar, California, Poultry; Robert Hendershot, Baltimore, Ohio, Soil.

(Convention Photos by Arch Hardy)



Vice-chairman of the FFA's Foundation, Byron J. Nichols, left, Chrysler Corporation, chatted at donor's reception with Nels Ackerson and Dr. A. W. Tenney.

Morio Kuboyama gave greetings from Future Farmers from Japan.

Regional Star Farmers Merlin Hamilton, left, George Culverhouse, and Lyle Nielsen congratulate Star Farmer Don Tyler (second from left) after Thursday's announcement.

Nels Ackerson passes gavel to the incoming president, Kenneth Kennedy, Cadiz, Kentucky.

Campaigning nearby, Senator Barry Goldwater stopped by to give his best wishes to excited FFA members.

This distinguished group of businessmen gathered to judge the Star Farmer of America: Walter Arnold, U. S. Office of Education; Walter Bomeli, NVATA; Richard Chumney, Virginia secretary of agriculture; Ray Cinnamon, former Star Farmer; Russell DeYoung, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; Wallace Gordon, E. I. duPont deNemours; Merritt Hill, J. I. Case and Company; Mark Keeler, International Harvester Company; Byron Nichols, Chrysler Corporation; P. W. Perdriau, B. F. Goodrich Company; Ken Stern, American Institute of Cooperation; Curry Stoup, New Idea Farm Equipment Company; Roderick Turnbull, Kansas City Star; and John Morgan, the Butler Manufacturing Company.

Talent groups of FFA members brightened the program. This chapter group combines talents before a session. A talent show followed Thursday evening.

Meats judging team members from Gilbert, Arizona, coached by Advisor Clifford Kinney, won at Kansas City.

Waterloo Dairy Show saw the Tulare Union Chapter, California, bring back a winning team in FFA dairy judging.

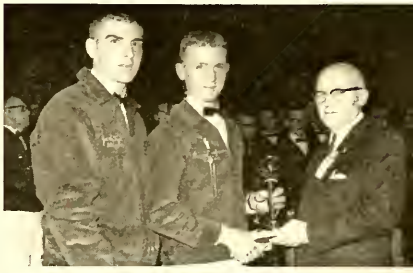
This Pine City, Minnesota, team won dairy products judging. Advisors are Rodger Palmer and A. A. Hoberg.

← National FFA poultry judging team honors went to Advisor Jack Whirry, center and his Montello FFA Chapter team representing Wisconsin.

→ Jan Turner congratulates Star Dairy Farmers Walter McMillan, Kentucky; David Dalling, New Jersey; Dwain Jindra, Oklahoma; and Rande Kummer, Washington; at Waterloo, Iowa.

← A proud moment for Advisor Wayne Volkman, right, standing, of the Bellville, Texas, Chapter, as his chapter team won FFA livestock judging honors.

→ FFA Band members present their director, R. Cedric Anderson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with a trophy in appreciation for service. The 116-piece band was recruited by mail to play together at the FFA's convention.



American Royal Queen, Mimi Frink of Lawrence, Kansas, welcomes FFA members to the FFA Day on Friday. Livestock competition, then an afternoon horse show were features. Saturday morning's American Royal parade was proudly led by the FFA Band, bottom, through the streets of Kansas City. Riding behind it was Star Farmer Don Tyler with National Advisor A. W. Tenney and Kansas City Star farm editor, Roderick Turnbull, parade official.

REDUCE Tractor Operating EXPENSE!

By Melvin Long

ON A modern farm, tractor power is one of the major cost items. Even though the saving per item on the following may seem small, added together, they can make a worthwhile reduction in your total cost.

OPERATING COSTS—Fuel is the biggest single expense here. Anything that will reduce fuel consumption will effect savings.

Engine Condition—Be sure the engine is in top shape mechanically. A periodic engine tune-up will soon repay its cost by fuel saved. This tune-up should include spark plugs, ignition points, carburetor adjustment, and valve adjustment. A thorough study of your operators' manual will probably point out other cost-reducing information.

Choke—When you start your tractor in cold weather, it should be necessary to use the choke until the engine warms up. If it runs satisfactorily without choking when cold, the carburetor is probably set too rich and is wasting fuel.

Air Cleaner—The air cleaner is designed to remove dust and dirt entering the engine from the air. If the cleaner is not serviced regularly, it may become so clogged that enough air cannot pass through it. It then acts the same as a choke, making the fuel mixture overly rich.

Tire Pressure—It's important to keep the tires properly inflated to reduce the rolling resistance. If the tires are too "soft," the effects are the same as if the tractor were operating uphill. Consult your manual for correct inflation pressures.

Wheel Weights—For heavy drawbar loads, such as plowing, wheel weights are necessary to prevent excessive slippage. This slippage greatly increases fuel consumption. Up to about 15 percent, drawbar pull increases with increased slip. Above this point, the reduced ground speed more than offsets the increased pull. Wheel slip must be at least 15 percent before you can readily detect the fact. If the wheels slip when your tractor is on a heavy pull, you need wheel weights. The fuel saved soon pays for the cast-iron weights or liquid solution that is added to the tires.

Fuel—Use good quality fuel from a reputable distributor. "Cheap" fuels generally give inferior performance. When you buy fuel, your cost in the final analysis is cents per horsepower hour, not cents per gallon.

Adjustment of Tools and Implements—Proper adjustments can mean big savings in your tractor fuel cost. Consult your implement manuals for the correct procedure. Heavy draft tools, such as plows, should be adjusted carefully to reduce the load to the smallest possible value.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR COSTS—With current high-priced labor, extensive repairs to your tractor are certain to be expensive. A good program of preventive maintenance is necessary to keep repair costs as low as possible. It's the old story of a "stitch in time."

Here, again, your manual is your best guide. It gives the lubrication points on your tractor, how often to lubricate, and the type of lubricant to use. Be sure to follow the directions carefully, including the type of lubricants. In the case of gear lubricants, there's a great difference between a multipurpose lubricant and an extreme-pressure type lubricant. The substitution of one for the other can cause failure of the gears.

Air Cleaner—The air cleaner is so important that a few hours in dusty conditions without it would damage the tractor engine so much that a complete overhaul would be required. Service at regular intervals.

Tire Pressure—Lack of sufficient pressure causes the side-walls to buckle and early tire failure. Check your tires regularly. Use a gauge with one-pound graduations so that you can accurately measure the pressures involved.

Overloading—This is one of the biggest factors in keeping repair costs in line. If your tractor is in good working condition and stilll "lugs down" under heavy load, better use a lower gear or reduce the load. Low-speed lugging produces extremely high forces in the engine and power transmission components. It's also wasteful of fuel.

Periodic Service—Many items on your tractor, such as hydraulic system, clutch, fan belt, transmission, and front wheel bearings, require adjustment or lubrication at extended intervals, perhaps only once or twice per year. Do not allow this long service interval to become an excuse for never servicing these items, or you will eventually be reminded by the failure of the component.

Sensible Operation—Tractors are built to be used. However, this does not include unnecessary abuse. Being a tractor "cowboy" will lead to extra repair bills, as well as possible injury.

When a part breaks or wears out, replace or repair it at once. Continued operation of the tractor without the needed repair will result in the unnecessary failure of additional parts.

◆◆◆

When starting in cold weather, you should use the choke. If it is not needed, your carburetor is too rich.

Keep your tires properly inflated to reduce rolling resistance. Soft tires will make your engine work harder.

Service the air-cleaner oil cup at regular intervals to prevent build-up of clogging, fuel-wasting dirt deposits.

WATER WATER WATER—When you need it!

WATER—and plenty of it—for the modern expanding farm is a problem that grows almost daily. In many areas, particularly dairy regions, wells cannot supply adequate amounts of fresh water on a sustained basis for both livestock and dairy use. At peak periods, water pressure drops to alarming proportions.

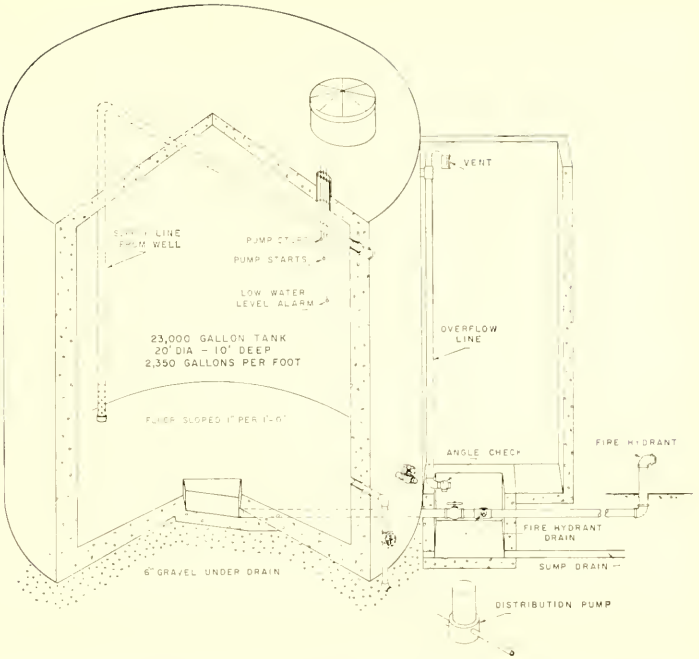
But recent tests in Maryland between a dairy farm, the state's extension service, and the USDA may have the answer. It's intermediate water storage using the wells already on the farm. The principle includes low-cost tank storage from which peak water demands can be drawn at atmospheric pressure without taxing the well.

A distress call last year from Doughoregan Manor Farm in Maryland's Howard County brought agricultural engineer, Elmer Jones, to the farm to evaluate an acute water shortage. The farm well, 250 feet in depth, wasn't strong enough to continually sustain the new bottling plant and dairy herd. The farm manager knew that in his area additional wells weren't solving the water problem. He also knew that by drilling his well deeper, his chances of getting more than an additional gallon per minute every 20 feet were slim.

Jones recommended a water storage system whereby a two-day supply of water could be stored above ground for immediate use. As the quantity decreased in the proposed storage tank, the well could be activated automatically to refill it. The result would be adequate water under pressure without overtaxing the present well. In fact, with this setup a well yielding as little as one gallon per minute could produce 1,440 gallons per day.

Carefully checking the farm's daily water requirements—7,000 gallons per day for the dairy alone—Jones and Bill Powel, the farm manager, decided on a 23,000-gallon storage tank. This would also provide for farm fire protection. The tank, a poured concrete type, was installed alongside the well. The round structure was ten feet deep by 20 feet in diameter with six-inch walls. A silo contractor did the installation. Cost was around $2,000.

The already-installed five-hp turbine pump was hooked from the well to pump directly into the huge concrete tank. A liquid level control on the line permitted six inches of water (1,200 gallons) to be drawn from the tank before a switch automatically started the well. Three lines were run from the concrete tank to separate areas of the farmstead. One, a gravity line, now supplies water from the tank at 30 gallons per minute to a livestock waterer in the loafing area. The main line to the dairy operation is activated by a two-horsepower multi-stage centrifugal pump that pumps 70 gallons per minute at 40 pounds pressure throughout the dairy.



This line drawing illustrates the intermediate storage tank system. Water comes in from above, then can be taken out through distribution pump or fire hydrant. Note tank controls to stop and start pump, also sump drain, overflow, and vent.

The remaining line, a four-inch pipe, connects to a fire hydrant near the barn. Fire engines can hook into this outlet and pump 250 gallons per minute for over an hour for farm fire protection.

The farm well at Doughoregan Manor was found to be capable of supplying seven gallons per minute on a sustained basis. Although not enough for peak daily needs, it would be ample to fill the water storage tank as the 23,000-gallon reservoir was used. A three-horsepower turbine pump on the well, coupled with the new storage tank, would give the farm and the 200-cow herd all the water it would need.

From the original maximum of 15 gallons of water per minute, the new intermediate water storage system increased the capacity of the system to over 100 gallons per minute. Figuring the cost per gallon delivered per minute, costs were cut over 70 percent using the new system. In its four months of operation, ample water and pressure have been available to both cows and dairy without the expense of drilling a new well or installing a larger pump.

Copies of Release No. 23, giving full details of the new system, are available without cost from the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

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This simple rail fence marks the international boundary between the United States and Canada. John Armstrong stands beside the gate leading to his Canadian fields.

International Farmer

By
Paul Weller

An international boundary divides this Future Farmer's land, bringing him some unique and amusing problems.

THERE is no wall along the border that winds its way through John Armstrong's farm. No barbed-wire barriers or machine-gun-carrying guards bar the Future Farmer as he cuts hay or puts his dairy cows to pasture.

Yet this simple rail fence is an international border; it divides the United States from Canada. And because John's farm crosses it, some people would call him an international farmer. Fifty-two of his 152 acres near Constable, New York, lie in another country—in Canada—across the longest unguarded international boundary in the world.

The fields in Canada have been in the farm since before most local residents can remember. "As near as I can say, it has always been a part of the farm," John told us.

What problems exist for a farmer with fields in two countries? How do you take hay and livestock from one field to another when quarantines and duty restrictions prohibit the movement of certain items across the border? Can he take rooted plants, such as trees for a windbreak, into his Canadian fields?

These were problems John had to cope with when he first began renting the farm back in January, 1963. A check with U.S. and Canadian officials gave the FFA member some rather startling facts. His crops raised in the fields in Canada are foreign commodities, and he must pay duty to bring them across the fields to his barn in the United States.

For ear corn raised there, he pays the U. S. government 2 cents per pound; for every short ton of hay brought to his barn, he pays 60 cents' duty; and for each 100 pounds of wheat or oats, he pays 2½ cents. When he combines his grain in these fields and hauls the straw to his dairy barn, he must pay another 50 cents per ton duty.

Could he take rooted plants to his Canadian fields? No, officials told him. These were restricted for international travel. Each time he works across the border in his back fields, he calls the local Customs officials to report that he is out of the country. And when crops are brought back, such as at haying time, John must notify Customs and pay the necessary duty at the local office.

What about taxes, the New York Future Farmer thought. How do you pay those when you are an American citizen with foreign land? This gave John the most trouble of all. He found that his 52 Canadian acres covered parts of three townships. For land in each township, he has to pay taxes to that township at the collector's office in each area. This means that he pays taxes at four different locations.

But none of these unusual international problems kept John Armstrong from the road to successful farming. Today, through a purchase contract with his father, he owns the 152-acre farm, where he and his bride Marjorie are building a purebred Holstein dairy herd. Already 20 of his 35 dairy animals are milking, one of which milked 12,860 pounds in 260 days last year. Carefully kept DHIA records and feed ground on the home farm contribute to low-cost, high-energy rations. Much of the machinery is shared jointly with John's father, who still farms part-time nearby.

There are 100 acres of hay, 15 acres of oats, 7 acres of corn, and 23 acres of managed pasture on John's international farm. A new farm pond, machine shed, and gutter cleaner for the dairy barn have been added, all owned 100 percent by the Future Farmer. It was enough to win him the Star State Farmer award for New York and an expense-paid trip to the Eastern States Exposition this past fall.

At 18, John Armstrong is a fully established farmer, an international agriculturist who gave up college to do what he wanted most—farm.

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ONE MILLIONTH BLUE JACKET

An order from Audubon, Iowa, comes in, is opened, and channeled on way.

From a stack of jacket orders, Manager Edward Hawkins finds millionth one.

This interoffice order begins production of the FFA's most famous jacket.

After the correct size jacket is selected, letters are chalked by stencil.

A special chain-stitching machine adds letters "Audubon, Iowa" in a matter of minutes.

The big moment when Eddie Wiederstein is congratulated by Manager Hawkins.

OCTOBER marked a new milestone for the FFA as the one millionth official FFA jacket was delivered into the hands of a Future Farmer. For the recipient, Eddie Wiederstein of Audubon, Iowa, the news came in the form of a letter from FFA Executive Secretary W. Paul Gray.

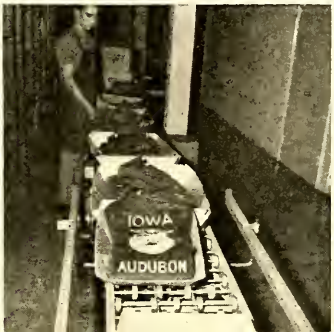
Eddie, a junior in vo-ag under Audubon FFA Advisor Jim Hamilton, came to the National FFA Convention in October to officially receive his new jacket. As he did, he was helping honor the FFA's blue-jacketed tradition stretching back to 1933, when Walter Tolan of Van Wert, Ohio, submitted the winning jacket design to FFA officials. The blue jacket with its gold emblem has now come to be the trademark of more than 400,000 Future Farmers in all 50 states.

Near the end of September, a group of orders reached the desk of Edward Hawkins, manager of the FFA Supply Service in Alexandria, Virginia. Careful calculation showed that within this order for six Audubon jackets lay the one millionth FFA jacket. Sixteen-year-old Eddie Wiederstein's was the one.

As the jacket order was processed through the Supply Service, skilled employees, part of 34 manning the work at peak periods, retyped the order, selected the correct size jacket from stock, marked and lettered it, and packed it for shipping. Last year over 78,000 of the blue corduroy jackets were ordered and shipped.

The FFA Supply Service, organized in the spring of 1948 to provide a central order point for FFA chapters, annually handles over $1,350,000 in orders. Eddie's original jacket will be placed in a future FFA archives as another milestone in the growing Future Farmers of America.

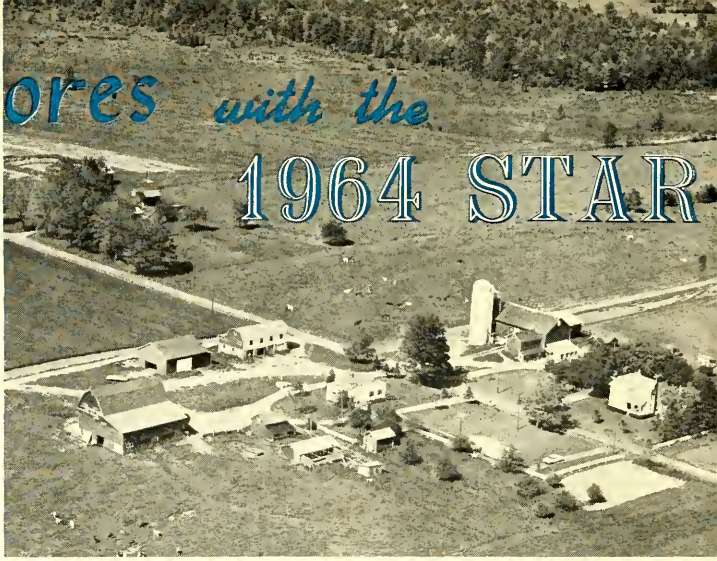
Down the long Supply Service shipping line comes the completed jacket to be packaged.



Carefully boxed, wrapped, and labeled, the jacket is ready to be shipped to its owner.

Doing Chores with the 1964 STAR

By
Paul Weller



Neatly kept farmstead of the Star Farmer. Don lives in white house, bottom, right.

IT WAS still dark as we drove in the short farm lane of Don Carlton Tyler, Star Farmer of America. Fall had spread its brisk touch across the rolling Pennsylvania farm lands west of Conneautville, and as we strode toward the lighted dairy barn in the pre-dawn darkness, a chill breeze greeted us. Inside, milkers in hand, was the FFA's top farmer, selected just eight days before at Kansas City.

Don Tyler had been up since 4:30 that morning. His 52 milk cows had been kept in overnight because of the cool, rainy weather, and he forked in clean bedding before assembling the milkers. These healthy Holsteins all belonged to him now. Over the past seven years he had helped bring their production average from 10,000 to 12,398 pounds per cow and their fat from 380 to 478 pounds. In another barn were 40 head of young stock that would some day soon help bring his herd to his planned total of 100 cows.

Don adds another bucket of milk to his 650-gallon bulk tank from the 52 cows.

The first bucket of milk was carried through the door of the concrete block milkhouse, which Don had helped build while still a junior in vo-ag at Conneaut Valley High School. He poured the warm liquid into the 650-gallon bulk tank, then stepped through the doorway again into the barn. From this same tank, he had shipped over 593,000 pounds of milk last year into the Pittsburgh milkshed.

By 6:00 a.m. Don had finished milking. Part of his herd still munched contentedly on their hay in the barn while the remainder, turned out earlier because of limited stanchion space, stayed out of the weather in the 2,240-square-foot pole barn, which Don also helped to build. "Raised them all from calves," he told us. "There's never been a cow brought onto this place from outside."

As this Star Farmer cleaned his milkers under the bright lights in the milkhouse, his mother, father, grandmother, and hired man were making their way toward the specially built slaughterhouse below the barn. Here in the next hour and a half, they would kill and dress over 60 chickens for market early the next morning. It wasn't hard to see the cooperation that has kept the Tyler family regular traders on the nearby Meadville Farmers Market for nearly 30 years.

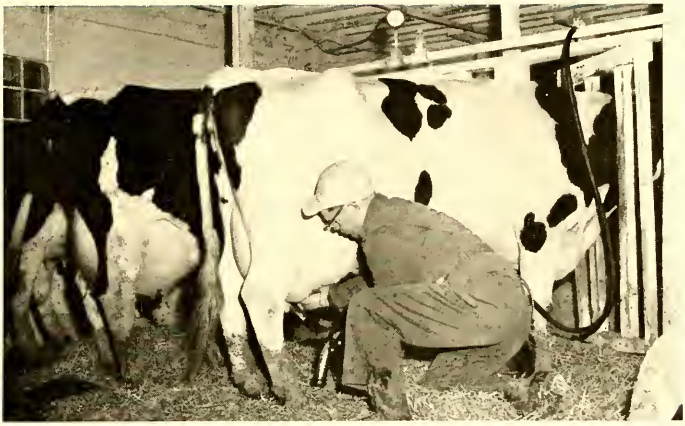
Don joined them, changed jackets, and soon was in the thick of the cleaning and dressing operation. Each week, at least 50 weeks a year, the Tyler family takes dressed chickens and fresh eggs to a rented stall at the market. Nearly 3,000 fryers and broilers, raised from chicks sent monthly from the hatchery, are dressed and sold each year. Thanksgiving and Christmas bring an additional 500 turkeys to the Tyler market stall. "Sort of a family tradition —that market," Don told us from the slaughterhouse door.

These plump birds were killed and dressed after milking. Sixty were marketed at nearby Meadville the next morning.

Time out from field work to take shelled corn to the mill. Here Don talks with local farmers as his corn is drying.

Seventeen hours in the life of the FFA's most outstanding American Farmer.

FARMER of AMERICA



Some day soon Don hopes to be milking 100 Holsteins such as these. His planning includes new free-stall dairy operation complete with milking parlor and silo.

The sun had been up only a short time when the Star Farmer finished the last chicken and headed to the white frame farmhouse. We followed along, wiped our feet on the door mat, and stepped through the door in time to see his wife Pat meet him with their two sons, Greg, two years, and Carl, nine months. A hearty breakfast was waiting. It was still just 8:00 a.m.

A telephone beside Don Tyler's chair handled two calls during breakfast. One, to the local miller, arranged for a truck load of shelled corn to be delivered that morning to be dried and stored. Shortly after 8:45 a.m., Don stepped back through the door on his way to the building across the road. It was time to head for the cornfield where half of his 140 acres of corn was waiting to be picked and shelled. As we walked, Don told of his complete farming program.

"There are 225 acres on the home farm. These, plus an additional 290 acres that I rent, make up the total acreage," he said. "There are 140 acres of corn, 65 acres of oats, 50 acres of wheat, 20 acres of buckwheat, 60 acres of alfalfa, and the rest in improved pasture."

We passed a neat white house across the road from his farmhouse. "My parents live here," Don said. "Our farm agreement states that they shall live here for the rest of their lives. And that trailer over there . . . that's where my grandmother lives. It was she and my grandfather who first brought this farm into the Tyler family three generations ago." A small barn behind the parents' house housed the dairy heifers, and turkeys were kept in pens behind the trailer. A 1,000-hen laying flock was housed in still another building, he went on to explain.

On the ride out to the cornfield atop the huge corn picker, Don continued to explain how in January, 1963, he and his father had arranged an agreement whereby Don would take complete charge of the farm. Monthly payments on land and equipment will eventually make the farm entirely Don's.

By 11:00 a.m., it was time to return to the barn for the trip to the mill. A quick check on two hired men installing a roof over the gutter cleaner and Don headed his truck down the road to Conneautville. Here, at the local mill, Don stores his grain after it is dried. He can then use whatever amount his rations demand.

After a quick lunch at the farmhouse, the Star Farmer returned to the cornfield and the picking operation. It was 5:00 p.m. before he returned to the barn to once again begin milking. The operation was through by 6:15, and a hot dinner with Pat and the boys was another prelude to a few more hours of corn picking. It was nearly 10:00 p.m. before Don Tyler called it a day.

As he relaxed at last with Pat, his thoughts briefly flashed back to their exciting moments at the National FFA Convention. It was a similar convention some seven years ago that first gave him his inspiration and heated desire to become Star Farmer.

That was in 1957. It took these seven years of hard work and planning, but Don Tyler has made it at last—1964 Star Farmer of America.

Half of his 140 acres of corn still to be picked, Don's workday stretched to 17 hours. Here he begins picking.

Busy as he is, Don still finds time to spend with wife Pat and their two sons, Greg, left, and nine-month Carl.

Utah's Leadership Training Conferences

Leadership sessions train new officers for FFA service.

THERE'S A new type of leadership training for chapter officers in Utah these days! It's being conducted on a statewide basis—and is proving to be more effective than any other the Utah FFA Association has tried to date.

The officer leadership school is divided into two two-day training sessions designed to inform and inspire officers on all levels of the local chapters. One session is held for chapters in the south-central part of the state, while the remaining training session is held in north-central Utah for chapters there. Both are held close to nature in natural campgrounds.

Here is Utah's formula for a successful leadership training school. You'll find many pointers that can easily be adapted to your own state.

The conference should be limited to two days in summer when farm work is at a minimum. Care should be taken to make it inexpensive; yet it should be held in an area where it will be cool and pleasant. And most important of all, it must be an "action program" where everyone can get into the act.

In Utah national FFA officers are asked to attend and discuss such important chapter activities as *The National FUTURE FARMER*, the Official FFA Calendar program, the FFA Foundation, and community public relations.

State FFA officers begin planning the leadership sessions up to six weeks in advance. Assignments are made to chapters to conduct demonstrations in such areas as banquets and committee organization. Advisors are asked to coordinate committee work, and all chapter officers are informed of the session dates to permit them time to be available.

Each chapter is responsible for its members' arriving at the leadership training sessions. Most come with their advisors in campers, trailers, and pick-up trucks, for the sessions stress living outdoors close to nature.

The unique feature of the sessions is that all instruction is given by the Future Farmers themselves. State officers this past session demonstrated an opening and closing ceremony; organized a chapter "buzz" session; interpreted the FFA Officers' Creed; and then discussed the use of the FFA jacket, the Code of Ethics, the American flag, and parliamentary procedure. To conclude their part in the sessions, the state officers demonstrated how they visit local chapters and what occurs.

Then it was time for the chapter officers to take part. Officers demonstrated such topics as putting dignity into awards presentations, installing officers, conducting chapter meetings, and degree initiations. There were more "buzz" sessions with all officers involved, and topics ranged from summer meetings and conventions to the program of work to community service. Specific training was added for each chapter officer to give his exact duties and responsibilities as well as ideas on how he could improve his office.

The entire time wasn't spent in serious training, however. Each FFA area attending was responsible for two entertainment numbers, and there was a lot of fun involved.

A panel made up of one advisor and five chapter officers from as many chapters highlighted the chapter program with a discussion on how to make FFA meetings more meaningful.

This summer's two leadership conferences, one at scenic Fish Lake Lodge and the other at Wolf Creek Campground 9,500 feet high, were filled with interest, cooperation, and worthwhile activities. It marked the fourth year that Utah's Future Farmers had met close to nature to plan and improve their chapter programs for the coming school year.

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Bryce Canyon, in southern Utah, was the scene of 1962's leadership camp.

FFA chapters from southern Utah assembled in 1963 at Duck Creek Camp.

National vice president, John Creer, helped Utah officers at Bryce in 1962.

Utah president, Lynn Hall, welcomed national officers to Provo this year.

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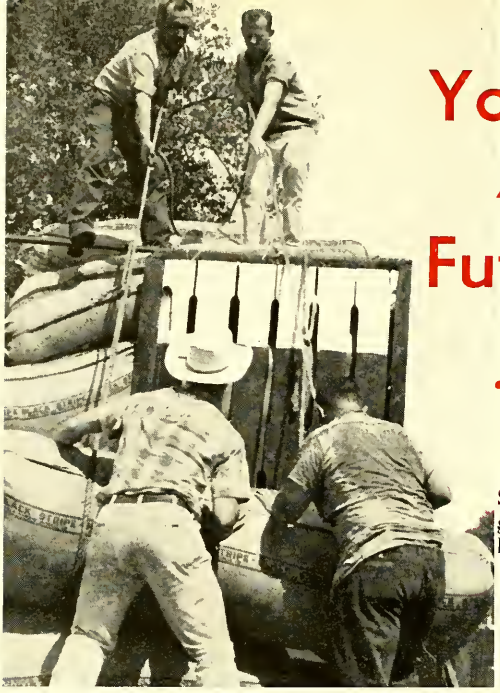


Young Farmers AND Future Farmers ... A WORKING PARTNERSHIP

Success becomes the result when two dedicated groups decide to work together to strengthen both the local FFA and Young Farmer programs.

By
Wes Norton

MEMBERS of the Young Farmer Chapter and Future Farmers in Anderson, California, feel that they have an unbeatable combination when it comes to a "working partnership."

These two groups believe in working together and getting work done. Each group works to help the other and, at the same time, complements the other's activities.

The cooperation begins each summer when the Young Farmers help FFA members fit their animals and haul them to the local fair. At the fair the Young Farmer Chapter always purchases a lamb or two to help support the junior livestock sale. And when school starts in the fall, Young Farmers help locate project animals for the freshmen vo-ag students.

Future Farmers, in turn, prepare and put on demonstrations at Young Farmer meetings, including programs on parliamentary procedure, planning the farmstead layout, and various methods of dehorning calves.

The FFA members erected a bulk feed bin near the vo-ag shop at the Anderson High School. This helps cut the costs of feed to FFA members, since the feed can now be bought in bulk. The Young Farmers are able to take advantage of the cheaper hog feed, too. Future Farmers sack and weigh the feed; then the Young Farmer members drop by to buy on the days designated for feed pickup.

Each year Young Farmers serve as judges and award prizes to FFA members who are entered in the home garden contest and home supervised farming program competition. The FFA member with the best home garden receives a trophy from the Young Farmers, while the member with the best project receives a registered gilt. Boosting the swine project program helps the community, too, since the monthly feeder pig sale is one of the biggest in the Sacramento Valley.

Each winter the Young Farmers sponsor a Hazard Hunt for FFA members of the Anderson Chapter. Each member is encouraged to find and correct all hazards around his home and farm. Top-placing FFA members are brought before a Young Farmer meeting where they tell what hazards they have corrected. On the basis of their oral and written reports, the Young Farmers select winners and give them cash prizes.

The two groups cooperate every year on the Anderson Young Farmer Wool Pool. A few years ago the Young Farmers sought a better market for the wool of small flock owners and proposed the idea of a wool pool. The flock owner now brings his wool to a central location; the fleeces are weighed, stomped, and bagged by the Young Farmers, and the Young Farmers get bids on the total pool to sell to the highest bidder. Two cents per pound is deducted to pay for the costs of sacks, twine, bagging expenses, and transportation.

Where do Future Farmers come in on this program? They sell their wool for 15 cents to 25 cents more per pound than under the old method where members sold to anyone who would buy it. Secondly, many times the Young Farmers hire FFA members to stomp and bag the wool. This gives several of the chapter members an opportunity to make extra money.

The Young Farmers assist the Future Farmers in still another way at the local fair. They sponsor a herdsmanship contest to encourage FFA members to keep their livestock clean. The Young Farmers prepare a score card, then judge the exhibits twice a day at unannounced intervals. The winning FFA chapter is presented a trophy at the close of the fair.

For the past six years, the Young Farmers have awarded at least one college scholarship annually to graduating senior FFA members in the vo-ag department. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of the student's scholastic achievement, leadership abilities, financial need, and his desire to further his education.

The membership in the Anderson community averages 55 to 60 students in the FFA chapter, while the Young Farmer chapter has 18 to 22 members. One vo-ag instructor serves as advisor to both groups.

These are just a few examples of Future Farmer and Young Farmer cooperation at Anderson. Do such opportunities for "working partnerships" exist in your area?

HOW TO WRITE A REPORT

School time means report time. Your editors present below in scriptographic illustration the basics of writing a good report. Study the ten steps and dedicate yourself to better grades in your school subjects. This material is reproduced by special permission from the scriptographic booklet "How to Study," copyright 1962, Channing L. Bete Company, Incorporated, Greenfield, Massachusetts. Complete booklet available for 75 cents by writing directly to the Bete Company.

1. Do your reading and research so you **KNOW YOUR SUBJECT**

2. Make your **NOTES**

3. Think of YOUR **MAIN POINTS**

4. then make an **OUTLINE** by SUBJECTS that answer

WHY? the problem
WHAT? the subject
HOW? the program
SO WHAT? action summary

5. Arrange your **NOTES** (or cards?) by SUBJECT per your OUTLINE

6. Do a quick **FIRST DRAFT** using your OUTLINE for SUBHEADINGS

incidentally, can you type?

7. Be sure to give sources in **FOOT-NOTES**

8. then RE-READ, RE-THINK and **RE-WRITE**

9. Check your FINAL DRAFT for **MECHANICS**

-spelling
-punctuation
-paragraphing
-sentence structure
-style -vocabulary
-sentence rhythm
-sound pattern

10. SO...THERE IT IS!

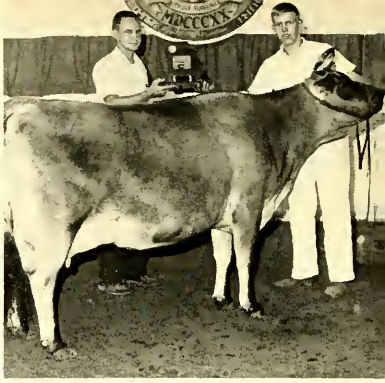
be SELF-CRITICAL -- is this your BEST WORK?

Odebolt FFA members solder a spike to bottom of another cemetery flower can.

IOWA—When members of the Odebolt Chapter wanted a new and different community service project for the program of work, they finally decided upon painting and distributing cemetery flower cans. Now it's not difficult to spot the dark green cans in area cemeteries brightly painted with the letters "FFA."

Chapter members collected large juice cans from cafeterias and restaurants, then soldered a 30-penny spike to the bottom of each can. This made it easy to push the can into the ground alongside the graves. The entire can was then painted a dark green with white FFA letters.

Last Memorial Day, over 350 flower cans were made available without cost to local cemeteries for community use. Then, two weeks after the special day, Future Farmers went back and collected the cans to store them until another occasion. Best service of all, probably, is that given to cemetery custodians. There aren't any stray cans or broken glass to be hit by lawn mowers.



Kim Ricketts, right, receives his championship trophy for his prize Jersey cow.

MISSOURI—It was a fitting, yet sad, climax to an extensive cattle showing career for Kim Ricketts of the Fair Grove FFA Chapter. All during his

Across the U. S. A., Future Farmers Are "Learning to Do; Doing To Learn; Earning To Live; and Living To Serve."

INDIANA—When neighboring chapters get together to discuss ways of financing their activities, none can better Oak Hill Chapter's novel sorghum-molasses project. For the past five years, Future Farmers at this chapter near Marion have grown an acre of sorghum, processed it, and sold the molasses for chapter finances. And best of all, it's been the most successful fund-raising project they've ever tried.

The sorghum is seeded on an acre of land rented at a nominal price from an FFA member. Future Farmers prepare the seedbed, sow the sorghum, and cultivate it several times during the summer. Then it's left to grow until harvest in late September.

After school convenes in the fall, members get together to strip the cane of its leaves, cut off the tops, and tie the cane into bundles. From there members take it to a cane processing mill at Berne, about 40 miles away. After processing, the nearly 500 cans of molasses are sold at $1.00 per quart can. Sixty cents of this price is profit, and the demand for the sweet product usually is more than members can supply. The $300 profit has interested other Indiana chapters in following the same sweet course.

MINNESOTA—Three community service activities were emphasized at once this fall at the Minnesota State Fair. Minnesota FFA officers took time off from their busy State Fair schedules to team up with the state's "Princess Kay of the Milky Way," Karen Bracken, and show fair-goers some of the community service activities put on by the FFA.

Minnesota's FFA officers admire their state's dairy princess and prize calf.

The calf and support of the state's dairy industry prompted the group picture, but Art Springer, state secretary, had to include the new slow moving vehicle emblem that the FFA is now promoting among farmers throughout the state. In the background is the FFA Children's Barnyard, sponsored and staffed by Future Farmers. During the fair as the FFA officers posed, over 200,000 persons were passing through the livestock compound to see farm animals from the homes of Minnesota Future Farmers.

The community service placard in the hands of Ronald Erpelding and Larry Henning helped sum up the efforts FFA members in one state put forth in behalf of agriculture.

CALIFORNIA—Al Gould may be the youngest saddle maker in the United States, according to folks around Clovis. The former member of the Clovis FFA

Future Farmer Al Gould hand stitches a fancy saddle strap in his workshop for one of his many Clovis area customers.

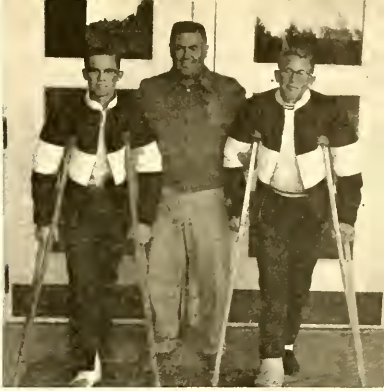
vo-ag days at Fair Grove High School, Kim had worked with and showed his fine string of registered Jerseys at FFA shows and the State Fair at Sedalia. This past summer netted him the highest honor possible in the fair's dairy competition. His cow was named grand champion over all exhibitors.

But Kim, now state president of the Missouri FFA Association, had enrolled in the University of Missouri to study agriculture, and the string of Jerseys was slated to be sold. As John Campbell, assistant superintendent of the dairy department, presented him with the trophy on the fairgrounds, plans were already being made for the dispersal sale slated for September 12. The sale over, Kim went off to college richer for his experience with winning dairy cattle and wiser from his vo-ag training.

MONTANA—Some people around Columbus, Montana, are saying that the new FFA chapter there got off on the wrong foot. Advisor Don Owen moved to Columbus last year to organize and help establish a new vo-ag program and FFA chapter. It went as planned until new officers were elected and put in office.

That's where the "wrong foot" talk came into being. The chapter president, Jeff Meier, broke his left foot in a school football game and hobbled back to the chapter only to find that the chapter vice president, Dick Saunders, had broken the same foot on the same day. The only difference was that Dick had been in a car accident instead of a football game.

Advisor Owen could hardly believe his eyes. To prove that it had actually happened, he helped the officers on crutches outside the school for a picture. It's all getting back to normal now, and folks aren't talking any more. They're smiling at the new chapter's progress.



Advisor Owen is flanked by his chapter officers with their casts and crutches.

WASHINGTON—It couldn't have happened in a million years! At least Future Farmers at the Toledo Chapter would have said so before Advisor Kenneth Milholland started teaching a unit on poultry. Plans called for Milholland to bring some hens into the class so that vo-ag sophomores could better visualize what good producing hens look like.

In front of the classroom was a large table that was ideal for exhibiting the hens, so Advisor Milholland covered it with paper, put three plump hens on top, and let them walk around. While they moved from end to end, he pointed out desirable characteristics.

One hen seemed to possess all the characteristics desired, and FFA members agreed she truly was a high producer. That's when it happened! She started acting strangely, looking around as though she was searching for something. Then she laid an egg for all to see. Everyone was speechless for about ten seconds; then they let out a roar of appreciation. There couldn't have been a more realistic demonstration.

Chapter is working his way through college on money he earns from making and repairing saddles in the San Joaquin Valley. The past two years alone, he has made more than 65 saddles, spending as much as 60 hours a week in his tool-cluttered shop.

For Al it was love at first sight while he was in vo-ag at Clovis High School. He used to watch local leather craftsmen at work after school and wonder whether he could duplicate their work. It wasn't long before he landed a job as an understudy at a local saddle shop.

Today his cozy workshop is in the rear of this same saddle shop where leather strips, sheep skins, and over 175 different stamping tools are stacked for his use. From his part-time labor come leather goods, such as wallets, book covers, custom belts, and, of course, saddles. It's a profitable pastime for this former Future Farmer.

PENNSYLVANIA—"We believe we have the 'water skiingest' chapter in the U. S.," Advisor Ray Bickel said of his Northern Lebanon FFA Chapter. He was prompted with the statement after the chapter's annual camping trip to Lake Wallenpaupac in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains.

It's an annual affair for Northern Lebanon Future Farmers to camp at Caffery campsite along the 15-mile lake, then enjoy water skiing and volleyball. This summer, of the 32 Future Farmers making the trip, 28 were active water skiers. The chapter-owned 30-horsepower boat was taken along with Advisor Bickel's own boat. A typical instance caught as many as seven FFA members skiing at one time behind the two boats.

As a slight switch, Advisor Bickel invited along Future Farmers from the neighboring Annville and Eastern Lebanon Chapters so that they could form their own camping trips in the future. The Future Farmers agreed that cooking, camping, and water skiing can get in your blood.

Five abreast, Northern Lebanon Future Farmers ski across Lake Wallenpaupac.

TAPped for the MARCH of DIMES

Two-year-old Joan Frimann can thank Bob Milligan and the Nebraska FFA for much of her birth defect TAP help.

Iowa Future Farmers present a check to a March of Dimes representative. The chapter sold seeds to raise money.

Teen-Age Programs supported by FFA members are helping to fight birth defects.

A MARKET-WEIGHT hog, a bucket on a burro, a basketball game, packets of garden seeds, and truck loads of grain—all are figuring in FFA programs to raise funds for the March of Dimes.

As you read this, many FFA chapters are busy planning projects for the January campaign to help The National Foundation-March of Dimes fight crippling birth defects. For every other minute—700 times a day—a child is born damaged in body or mind.

Bob Milligan, an outstanding Future Farmer of Hooper, Nebraska, puts it this way: "Because of March of Dimes-developed polio vaccines, teen-agers everywhere are now protected from crippling by polio. One of the main objectives of Future Farmers as indicated in our motto is 'Living to Serve,' and I know of no better way to say 'thank you' to the March of Dimes for past favors than to help the organization now lick another great cause of crippling: birth defects." Bob was 1963-64 chairman of the state's March of Dimes Teen-Age Program.

And all across the country FFA members are pitching in to help. The chapter at Wakefield, Nebraska, raised a hog to market weight and decided to donate it and hold an auction for the March of Dimes. They rounded up merchandise donated by Wakefield businessmen to auction off at the same time, but the hog was the star attraction. FFA members even got the town locker to donate its services of butchering and dressing the hog for the lucky bidder. The auction was held in the high school auditorium and brought in $180.

FFA'ers in the Tama-Toledo Chapter, Iowa, also voted to conduct a project for the January March of Dimes. They liked the idea of selling garden seeds in the community. As a result, they sold a lot of seeds and contributed $230 to The National Foundation.

In Nyassa, Oregon, FFA members have had a March of Dimes project for more than ten years. First they called their project "The Block of Dimes" because FFA members canvassed every block in town collecting money. In 1956 they started using a burro with buckets tied to his packsaddle to collect money, so they named the project "The Jack of Dimes." The name is still used, although the burro has been replaced by tractors, fertilizer spreaders, and other farm vehicles. The event brings in an average of $100 to the March of Dimes each year.

Members of the FHA in Ripley, West Virginia, contacted FFA and the high school coach and arranged for a basketball game with the FFA team playing faculty members of the school. The game was held during a special period at school, and a 25-cent admission was charged. We won't say who won the game, teachers or students, but the March of Dimes was the winner of $80.00 from the event.

Perhaps one of the biggest fund-raising events for the March of Dimes involves FFA chapters in Wisconsin. In one day in Eau Claire County alone, FFA'ers raised $2,689 from crops and cash donated by farmers. Future Farmers and their advisors had the campaign well organized. In each school area, ten or 12 members used their pickup trucks to canvass designated areas. There were about 100 boys and 40 trucks with each truck making 40 to 50 stops during the one-day campaign to pick up corn, oats, rye, soybeans, hay, and other salable items as well as cash. The pickup trucks were unloaded onto larger trucks supplied by the local grain elevator. The grain, taken to the mill at the end of the day, was sold at market prices and the proceeds turned over to the FFA for presentation to the March of Dimes.

The county farmers were informed well in advance by radio, TV, and newspaper announcements. Many farmers who could not be at home left a note with instructions about what they wanted to donate. The FFA advisors believe the success of the "Corn for the March of Dimes" drive is a real tribute to farmers' generosity and genuine goodwill. And the 100 boys who carried out the one-day windfall? "We've never done anything more enjoyable and gratifying than to donate this day to helping someone less fortunate than we."

There are 3,100 National Foundation-March of Dimes chapters serving every county in the U. S. Many of these chapters have a Teen-Age Program Committee, which plans educational, service, and fund-raising activities related to The National Foundation-March of Dimes programs.

Future Farmers of America are invited to support TAP-planned projects or to initiate projects of their own. Locate your chapter or write to Youth Activities, The National Foundation-March of Dimes, 800 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

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"It's fun to drive, too."

"Turns the soil fast . . . does a nice job."

"The boys would rather drive the "4020" than eat," says Mr. Minter. "That's Bill at the wheel."

"Big tractor...nonstop shifting... the John Deere 4020 is the tractor I've always wanted."

An Ohio dairyman reports: Dwight Minter of Richwood lives the ideal of family farming life. Each of his six sons got a purebred Angus heifer at age 10; the boys draw on their Angus money until 21 . . . for college, car money, etc. At 21 they become partners . . . and sit in on the kitchen-table management conferences. Right now, the Minters are farming 800 plus acres, milking 41 cows, raising some heifers and feedlot steers.

"Through all my years of farming I wanted a big tractor . . . one I could shift without stopping—especially on plowing. This "4020" is the one I've always wanted. Coming up to the ends, I can slow my forward speed without clutching or stopping. Even at full throttle you don't get a jerk changing gears with Power Shift."

Son, Bill Minter, finds the "4020" a positive answer to past power shortages. "The older tractor couldn't handle the chopper cutting corn silage . . . tonnage was too great. The "4020" has power enough no matter how many tons we get to the acre.

"The "4020" and John Deere semi-integral plow turn the soil over so fast . . . and do a nice job of it.

"That seat on the "4020" is the most comfortable I've ever been on. And those power brakes; when I come to a corner, I know they're going to turn the tractor. Every day I learn a little more about that "4020" . . . like being able to unhook remote cylinders without stopping the engine. It's almost too good for words."

Your John Deere dealer invites your FFA group to "kill two birds with one stone." Next time you have a field project requiring tractor power, check with your hometown dealer to see if he has a "3020" or "4020" demonstrator you might use.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois

In the interest of gun safety this fall hunting season, your editors present this true and shocking account of one hunter's carelessness and another man's suffering. By reading of this harrowing experience, it is hoped that Future Farmers will dedicate themselves to a safer hunting season. Remember—this story is true!—Editor.

I WANT TO LIVE

By
C. M. Farley

OUR HUNT started like a thousand other hunts that beautiful October morning. Yet it ended so terribly different. It ended in a tragedy that nearly cost me my life, for I was to be one of the unfortunate victims of a shooting accident.

I was squirrel hunting with a friend in the mountains of southern West Virginia. The morning was warm and clear and windless. The sun had begun to turn the clouds to gold when I found a seat at the base of a small rock cliff and prepared to await the hungry squirrels as they came into the beech and hickory trees for their breakfast. I had no idea of what lay ahead of me.

Suddenly it came. Something crashed into me with such impact that it knocked me forward. Then I heard the crash of a shotgun behind me. My mind whirled as I tried to grasp the situation. Then I realized that someone had shot me, and for fear he might shoot again, I screamed at the top of my voice. The man behind me began to yell. I turned to see him standing above some bushes, waving his arms wildly, and saying something to me.

"You've shot me!" I told him in a hoarse voice.

Blood was running down over my face. My left hand was clamped tight, and I saw blood running from between my fingers. In panic I started to run down the hillside. I knew I had to get to the house about half a mile away. Weakness filled my body until I knew I could not make it by myself.

Fortunately, my father was only about 50 yards away. Together with the boy that had done the shooting, they started out of the woods with me. Part of the time my father would carry me, and part of the time I had to walk, as the boy ran ahead to warn my wife and my mother and to call a doctor and ambulance.

I remember wishing, as my father carried me through a meadow, that I could lie down in the soft grass and die. I was suffering almost unbearable agony. Much of the shot had struck the right side of my head and throat. Some had struck my shoulder. Several pieces of shot had hit my left hand, and some had crossed my shoulder to lodge in my legs. The most excruciating pain filled my body. Blood had run down over the right side of my face and clotted until I could not open my right eye.

Dimly, I can recall raising my head as we passed through the barn lot. Then I remember being carried across the bridge, through the back yard, and into the farm house where they placed me on a couch.

As if in a dream, I remember beginning to go into shock and the doctor giving me a shot. Then dimly I remember an ambulance taking me from the farm to the hospital. I remember the vague forms about me, the dim, white faces staring at me as they carried me from the ambulance and into the hospital where I was given emergency treatment that probably saved my life. It was four months before I was able to return to work.

There is no excuse for a hunter's shooting another man. And yet, I can see several ways that I might have avoided this accident. I realize I was partly to blame.

First, I knew that my friend was an inexperienced hunter and was very nervous. I should never have chosen such a person to be my hunting partner unless I was willing to remain right by his side. Now I choose my hunting companions carefully.

One of the greatest mistakes I made on that morning was to change areas without making it known. I had told the young man I would be hunting in another section of woods some distance away. I left this area prematurely and entered the woods in which he was hunting. I entered as silently as possible and sat down within 20 yards of the man without his being aware of it.

Above me was stunted oak and underbrush, the most unlikely place on the entire hillside for him to be sitting. I did not dream he was behind me. I paid a terrible price for this moment of carelessness.

I should never have left my designated area unless my companion and I had a prearranged signal. A hunter should never wander aimlessly and quietly through woods where another hunter might be watching for moving game.

Years ago I was walking through some southern woods hunting squirrels. The underbrush was waist high and very thick. The ground was covered with leaves, and I was startled by a man's voice, not ten feet from me, saying, "Be careful! Don't shoot me!"

I have often wondered why that man was so completely concealed while hunting squirrels. Suppose one of the animals had run along the ground and some hunter had shot at it just as it passed him.

One grouse season, a young man looked through a thin screen of leaves, saw what he later said looked like a grouse on a log, and nearly tore another hunter's head off. When he crossed the log to pick up his "bird," he looked

into the eyes of a young man whose last words were, "You shot me!" Unquestionably, this was the gunner's fault, but the victim may have gone on living had he not been seated against a log with only his bare head showing above it.

The man that shot me was seated behind some bushes and declared he "thought" he was shooting at a squirrel. All I had done was reach up to scratch my right ear. All he could see was vague movement, but that is enough for many hunters that shoot at either movements or sounds.

On the morning of this accident I was wearing a brown leather jacket and a brown cap faded almost to a gray. This was inviting trouble. I was not wearing one piece of red or yellow that would have marked me as a hunter.

Another hunter now spends nearly all of his time in a wheel chair from a mishap he could have helped avoid. Dressed completely in black, he was "mistaken" for a bear by another hunter and shot through the back. He is paralyzed from his waist down.

I can remember an old man that used to live near us when I was a boy. He always wore a black fur cap. He went turkey hunting in the White Oak Mountains and was sitting among the branches of a fallen tree, working on his turkey call. Behind Bob a hungry bobcat heard the "turkey talk," crept silently along the tree, and paused. Suddenly, he spotted the dark object, crouched, and leaped. When he hit the cap, it left Bob's bald head and went sailing on with the cat still attached.

That is a humorous incident, but others have had far less humor attached when an anxious hunter stalked them and fired at a partially visible object that was calling turkeys or imitating another wild creature.

One of the most serious offenders is the man who wanders through the woods with rabbits or squirrels pinned to his belt or the man carrying a deer on his shoulders. Every year men are wounded or killed from this dangerous practice. There are always the "quick draw" artists. Some call them "game hogs." They shoot and then go see what they have killed. Sometimes it is a man.

Clothing manufacturers have designed jackets with special pockets to carry small game. Countless articles have been published telling deer hunters to drag, and not carry, their deer.

I know what it is to feel the crashing impact; the tearing, searing pain of a charge of gunshot. Once was enough for me. Neighbor, I want to live, and I am taking precautions to see to it that I do.

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Soon time to cut this carefully sheared tree, agree these Cole Camp FFA 'ers.

Customized Christmas Trees

AN EXPERIMENT to bring a new crop to farmers at Cole Camp, Missouri, is paying off in profits for the Future Farmers who pitched in to help. Customized Christmas trees, grown locally and cut and decorated to order, have opened up new possibilities for this community of 1,000 on the edge of the Ozarks.

A project of Christmas trees was first suggested to Advisor Bob Kullman of the Cole Camp Chapter back in 1957 by the Missouri Conservation Commission. Why not try raising evergreens on rough land not suited for crops? With care and promotion, the Christmas tree idea could bring a welcome addition to the economic situation in the community.

The FFA volunteered to experiment. Residents needed to know what problems in production might crop up, what cultural practices were necessary in the area, and whether there would be a market for home-grown trees. The Conservation Commission offered the seedlings if the Cole Camp Future Farmers would do the work.

At the same time, Advisor Kullman started looking for a plot of ground. Leo Bahrenberg, a local farmer, had the answer. He would donate use of an acre of his land four miles east of town.

In February, 1958, Future Farmers began clearing brush, plowing, and leveling the area for 1,500 jack pine seedlings already on their way from the state nursery. There would be room for 2,800 trees, planted four feet apart, on Farmer Bahrenberg's donated acre. Then came the work force of Future Farmers. Teams laid out the rows, while others carefully set out each seedling. In the months to come, some members would come back to till the rows with a garden tractor, while still others sheared trees planted the previous spring.

By December, 1961, the carefully managed trees were ready for sale. Local newspaper advertising announced the campaign, while Future Farmers passed the word around town to friends. That year 125 trees were sold with a return of $144.75.

"At first we believed the local people would prefer the cedar trees growing in the area and that they bought from us only because we were an FFA group," Advisor Kullman said. "Later on we realized after talking to many buyers that they bought because they liked the trees better."

One of the reasons was the way Future Farmers customized each order. If the customer wanted a small pine tree only 30 inches high for a table, FFA members glady cut and trimmed the tree to order. The big sales booster came last year when the chapter bought a "snow flocking machine" that sprayed trees with a rayon-based material in varying colors to resemble snow. Customers could come to the Cole Camp vo-ag shop filled with cut trees and select not only the trees they wanted but also the color snow they wanted sprayed on them.

Another 1,000 trees were planted last spring, and in a few weeks Future Farmers will be cutting another crop for the Cole Camp community. To date, over $565 profit has resulted from the experiment. But most important has been the interest of farmers to begin growing Christmas trees on their own marginal land. It could bring a whole new economy to Cole Camp.

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FARM POND

By
Russell Tinsley

FARMERS and ranchers never had it so good. Thanks to farm ponds, the waterfowl hunter no longer must travel to the coast or a lake to enjoy his sport. Ducks are as close as his nearest pond.

The modern-day duck is no longer restricted to a few isolated spots, dictated by plentiful water and food. Farm ponds have spread more ducks over a larger area, assuring sport for more people at a fraction of the cost and time.

Some ponds have a huntable population of ducks most of the season. Others are influenced by weather. If a gusty wind makes ducks uncomfortable on the big, open waters, they'll head for the secluded ponds. Normally, there won't be a large concentration on any one pond, maybe two to a half dozen, but that's enough. Where there are a lot of ducks, the impulse is to "flock shoot" rather than concentrate on one rising duck. Flock shooting looks inviting, but seldom does it produce. Get a tight wad of ducks, pot shoot them, and more often than not, every single one will wing away unhurt.

Any shotgun, 20 gauge or bigger, preferably modified choke, will do for this type of hunting. Use shotshells loaded with No. 6 or 7½ shot. Contrary to popular belief, No. 4 shot is not the best to use on ducks. A shotgun is designed to kill by the density of its pattern, not by single shot. Consequently, it would be more likely to bring down a duck struck by two or three No. 6 shot than it would one hit by a single No. 4 shot.

Hunting methods vary, depending on your taste. The simplest method is to stalk the ducks and shoot as they rise frantically off the water, clawing the air to gain altitude fast. If an earthen dam has been tossed across a gully to capture water, this elevated ground affords the best spot to shield you as you catfoot close enough for an ambush.

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Gentlemen: Please send me your free YO-1 packet, containing information on how to organize a junior rifle club in my FFA Chapter.

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DUCKS

The best duck hunting may be as close as your farm pond. Learn how to get wild ducks without leaving your farm.

You may also put out decoys, wait until sunrise for the first ducks to begin arriving, then bomb them as they lock their wings and glide in. To attract more ducks to your pond, plant a few sprigs of millet around it. But remember, it is illegal to bait with loose grain. Even when you plant millet, it must be cut or grazed by livestock if you are to stay within the federal law.

Ponds attract mainly paddle ducks like the mallards, pintails, teal, gadwalls, wood ducks, and widgeons, but occasionally a diver duck like the redhead or canvasback will show up in the crowd. Both redheads and canvasback ducks have been on the restricted list the past few seasons, so be sure of your duck before you squeeze the shotgun trigger.

There are many ways of preparing ducks for the dinner table, but the best I've tried is roast duck and cornbread dressing. Here's how:

Clean the duck immediately after it is killed. Remove all the excess blood from the body cavity. Prior to cooking, soak the ducks in enough water to cover them, with about two tablespoons of baking soda. Soak for about two hours. This removes excess blood and cleans the ducks thoroughly. Now rinse the ducks two or three times. Put in another pan, cover with water, and add a handful of salt. Allow the ducks to soak in this brine overnight. Salt penetrates the flesh and removes most of the gamey flavor.

Put in an open saucepan, cover with water, and cook until done. Later the ducks may be put in a pressure cooker if ordinary boiling doesn't make them tender. About 30 minutes before they are done, add celery and onions. Now the ducks and their sauce can be added to your favorite cornbread dressing recipe. It's enough to make a duck-hunting addict out of anyone.

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Two "musts" for every outdoor man!
Blair's ChapStick
'CHAP STICK' LIP BALM
—for prompt relief of chapped, cracked lips!
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FOR HANDS THAT WORK
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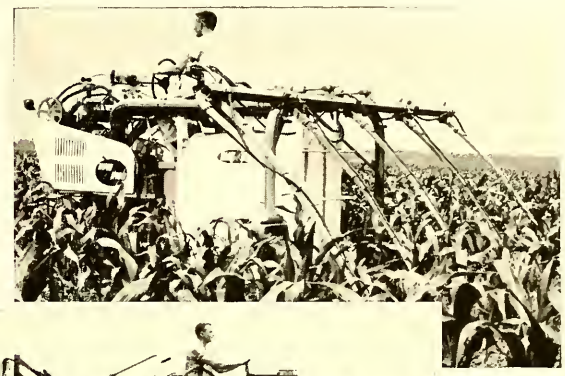

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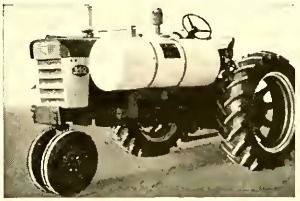

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This Willys "Gladiator" pickup features four-wheel drive, 126-inch wheelbase, alternator, and short turning radius. Above Model J-300 Townside can haul up to 3,700 pounds. Tornado engine has 210 pounds of torque at 1,750 rpm.

New GMC pickups offer either six-, eight-, or nine-foot beds, wide-side or fenderside designs. Standard 140-hp engine includes "In-line" design. Available is four-wheel drive, custom interior, large rear window, "Pow-R-Flo" drive.

Pickups for '65

New farm pickups for 1965 give farmers a wide choice of models, engines, and custom features.

This Ford F-100 pickup features the new "Twin-I-Beam" front axle. Note how right wheel works independently of left. Standard engine is 150-hp "F-250" with alternator. Maximum wheelbase is 129 inches. Has self-adjusting brakes, two rear leaf springs, 35 pounds of cab insulation. Offered are 3- and 4-speed manual transmissions, dual-range automatic. Optional overdrive available.

International's Model 1100 pickup features six-man Travelette cab. Two seats and four doors allow the entire family to go along with the cargo. Standard 6-cylinder BG-241 engine sports 140-hp, 223.5 pound-feet of torque at 2,000 rpm. Optional are front-powered winch, power brakes and steering, and PTO. A 52-amp alternator is available. Above model has front and rear turn signals, new interior for added comfort.

BIGGER engines, four-wheel-drive options, and new suspension systems are just a few of the features farmers are offered this new model year by pickup truck manufacturers.

Ford introduces a completely new "Twin-I-Beam" front axle that is actually two axles in one.

New from Chevrolet is an economical in-line three-cylinder 94-horsepower engine, adapted for economy in stop-and-go driving.

Dodge has a new series of compact pickup trucks with a 101-horsepower engine that offers more power than any other compact truck.

Willys brings in its famous "Gladiator" line with four-wheel drive operated by a single floor-mounted control lever.

Take a closer look at the dozens of models at your local dealers. It's a banner year for the American pickup truck buyer.

Dodge A-100 pickups have standard 101-hp, six-cylinder engines with 170 cubic inches. Minimum gross weight 3,800 pounds, maximum can be 5,200 pounds on the 90-inch wheelbase. Body has stake pockets for side panels or roof bows.

Sporty Chevrolet Fleetside Model C1534 pickup has eight-foot body on a 127-inch wheelbase. Gross weight rating is 5,000 pounds. Features low-friction coil springs, High-Torque "230" 140-hp engine. Available is four-wheel drive.

By
Cy Remington and
Frank Adams,
Advisor

The Fundamentals of Starting a Colt

ONE OF the most challenging jobs a Future Farmer can assume is breaking and training a colt. The end result—a well-trained young horse—can be your most rewarding venture.

Members of the Douglas, Arizona, FFA Chapter have become well known for their work with horses. Under Advisor Frank Adams, chapter members regularly train and work horses as part of their vo-ag program. Here in step-by-step order, they tell you how you can train your colt effectively.—Ed.

Catching and Haltering (Photo 1)

When approaching your colt, make it face you; then approach from the left side. Always approach slowly and speak gently to keep it calm. The halter should be a strong Johnson-type with a long nylon rope for the lead.

Tying the Colt

After catching the colt, rub it all over and groom as much as possible to gentle it and get it used to being touched. This may have to be repeated for several days.

Tie it close to a solid post with a non-slip knot even with the horse's head. Then when the horse pulls back, it prevents him from pulling his head down and injuring the back of his neck. With the rope tied high, it also prevents him from getting his feet over the rope.

Halter Breaking (Photo 2)

Breaking a colt to lead is a simple process if done properly. Take a catch rope and put it over the rump. By pulling on this rope and the lead rope at the same time, the colt will move ahead and in a short time will learn to lead. At all times, keep talking and rubbing it on the neck and head, especially around the ears.

Handling and Saddling by "Scotching" (Photo 3)

Tie the colt up short to a solid post. You need a soft cotton rope at least one-half inch in diameter and approximately 20 feet long. Tie a large loose bowline around its neck. This knot won't slip or tighten up to choke the colt. Stand close to the colt's shoulder so he will not be able to kick you; then throw the rope over the rump so it forms a loop.

The object is for the colt to kick or step over the rope with its left hind leg. When it does, hold the rope with one hand and take a turn around the neck rope forming a pulley. When done in this manner, it forms a rather unusual half-hitch which will not slip and burn your hands but will burn the horse's leg. Pull up on the rope slowly until the hoof is just off the ground; then take the loose end back to the hind leg and make one complete wrap. This should be done between the hoof and fetlock.

Wrap the loose end around the three strands back up to the neck rope and tie. Wrapping prevents the colt from kicking out of the rope. The finished product is called "scotching."

(Photo 4) Now you can groom the rump and hind legs and comb out the tail without the danger of being kicked. Next take a saddle blanket and slap the colt all over (otherwise known as "sacking out"). This accustoms the colt to objects flopping on and around him.

(Photo 5) When the colt has calmed down, put a saddle blanket on and gently put on the saddle.

(Photo 6) You should now replace the halter with a strong hackamore. With the hind foot still tied, get on and off the colt slowly. This should be done several times. At times stay seated in the saddle for a short period of time, but do not try to get the colt to move while he is scotched. As you get on and off the colt, he gets used to the saddle and a human on his back.

Mounting and Riding (Photo 7)

Untie the hind foot and remove the scotch rope. To mount the colt, take hold of the hackamore head stall with the left hand and pull the colt's head around to the left toward you. This prevents the colt from lunging or whirling away and is called "cheeking." Keep a short rein and stand close to the left shoulder while mounting. Never stand in back of the stirrup to mount.

Keep the left rein tight so that when the colt moves out, you can double him back and control his actions. Work the colt slowly to the left then to the right, and get off and on frequently. This procedure should be done for three or four days or until the colt responds to the reins, starting out and stopping. Up to now all work should be done in a small corral.

(Photo 8) Now move into a larger corral or arena. Gradually work the colt into a faster gait. By working in a figure-eight pattern, the colt is taught to rein and change leads. This is taught best in a slow gallop.

From here it is up to the individual as to whether he wants a reining horse, cutting horse, rope horse, or barrel horse.

The main point in breaking a colt is to be both persistent and consistent. This can be done in 30 to 60 minutes a day. Be careful not to overwork, and don't expect to make a "made" horse in a short period. It takes time and patience.

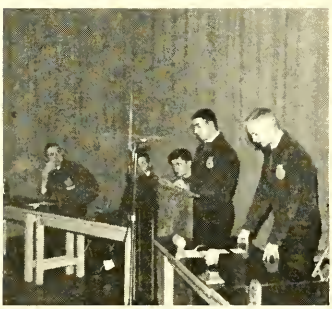
The necessary equipment needed in training a colt is, first of all, a colt, then a trainer—YOU. You and the horse can learn together. Next you need the strong Johnson halter and lead rope, a scotch rope (soft cotton), a strong hackamore, blanket, and saddle. Last of all, you need courage and a lot of patience.

Besides being a hobby, there is money to be made in breaking colts. I've trained many of my own horses, which are ranch working and rope horses. I've learned most of what I know by experience.

Battle Plan for FFA WEEK

This demonstration to the school body tells of the safe handling of chemicals.

A billboard near Eaton helps bring in FFA Week with theme and purpose.



Civic organizations and service clubs hear Future Farmers tell about the FFA.

Freshmen bring the FFA story to local businessmen during FFA Week tour.

Mobilize YOUR chapter for the challenge of good community relations during FFA Week this February 20-27.

By

Charles Banks

EATON Future Farmers are mobilizing for action! The objective is another successful FFA Week, and the battle plan states that all chapter members shall once again take part to focus community attention on the work of the FFA.

FFA Week at our Colorado chapter means planning in advance for a variety of activities that will leave the Eaton community with a better understanding of Future Farmers. We focus attention on the Future Farmer of today as he prepares for the role of tomorrow's leadership.

Planning for FFA Week begins early in the school year. Even as you read this, we have begun preliminary work for next February 20-27. We have adopted our program of work and elected our chapter officers. At Eaton we have assistant officers who help carry out special activities. The freshmen have "junior FFA officers," sophomores have their "Rising Sons," and the advanced classes have their own regular officers in addition to the chapter officers. In other words, we have three assistants for each chapter officer.

The chapter reporter and the chairman of the state and national activities portion of our program of work are co-chairmen of FFA Week activities. Each of the class officer groups makes recommendations to the entire chapter on new activities and programs, and the end result is a tremendous organization of new ideas and programs.

Here's what we'll do this year: The chapter reporter will be in charge of handling all public relations during the week. He'll prepare a radio program for each day of the week, which will be aired over local stations. Each program will tell in detail about a phase of the FFA and its work. Last year our reporter prepared an hour-long program that was presented by members from each chapter in the country.

We'll buy an FFA outdoor billboard poster for a sign near town. Last year this space was donated by a local advertising agency. Our reporter will work with the local newspaper editor in preparing a special FFA Week edition and help solicit FFA advertising from Eaton businessmen. A group picture of the chapter, along with appropriate chapter news, will be included.

On Sunday, February 21, the entire chapter will attend a local church as a group. This will be the only time during FFA Week that everyone will be involved at the same time. We attend a different church each year, plus supply FFA church program covers for all the churches in Eaton.

For a favorable image of the FFA this special week, each member will wear his FFA jacket with a tie each day. The FFA jacket is part of the regular dress. And at our chapter meeting during the week, the local FHA girls plan to honor us with refreshments. This adds the feminine touch enjoyed by chapter members.

Members of the "junior FFA" will go on a goodwill tour of all businessmen, teachers, and other chapter supporters. Members work in pairs as they cover assigned territories. I give each Future Farmer a procedure sheet, which tells them exactly what the purpose of the tour is, the procedure to follow, and what to say and do. This freshman activity has been one of our most successful activities.

The sophomores will design and construct a window display. There'll be a contest on the design to be used, and each member of the class will submit a sketch. The completed exhibit will be placed in a downtown store window.

Sometime during the week each member will make a public appearance for the chapter. They will present programs to the junior and senior high schools, civic organizations, local service clubs, and groups of businessmen. Last year seven of these programs were presented, in addition to a 20-minute demonstration on the safe handling of farm chemicals.

FFA Week is a part of Eaton's tradition. The community and school look forward each year to learning more about the FFA and we, in turn, about them. It helps develop a sense of pride for each member in the FFA, school, and community. It is a time to develop rural leadership, citizenship, and cooperation. ◆◆◆

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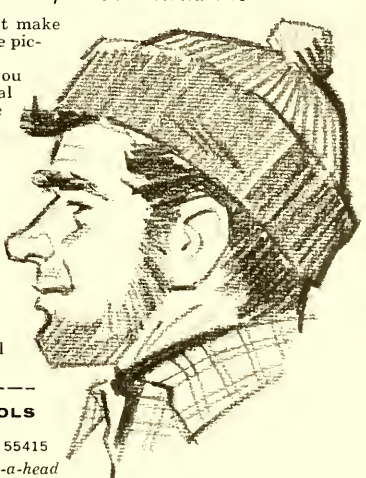

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The author, right, studies agricultural opportunities with Oklahoma State University personnel director, LeCrone.

YOUR FUTURE IN AGRIBUSINESS

By
Keith Good

MANY Future Farmers plan to return to farming as their livelihood. There are others who would like to return to the production phase of agriculture but are lacking the necessary capital and feel agriculture has no place for them. This is NOT the case!

Roy V. Edwards, vice president of Wilson and Company, said recently that there is unlimited opportunity in agribusiness for those who prepare for it. He continued to say that some of the most challenging opportunities exist for young men in the related fields of processing and handling, storage, and sales and service of farm products.

Let's take the example of Bill Hance, reared on a 1,500-acre dryland wheat farm in the Texas Panhandle and now a student at Oklahoma State University. Bill wanted to farm. He grew up surrounded by production and assumed that the farm of his dreams would be placed in his possession when he received his college degree.

However, midway in college, Bill began to realize that for an annual income from a dryland wheat farm of $7,000, the initial cost would be about $80,000 to $100,000. The thought also occurred to him that there was no guarantee that he would get the $7,000 income each year if crops failed. His dream burst like a bubble.

Deciding not to carry his burden alone, Bill visited with Director LeCrone of the University's ag personnel section. He discovered a wide area for well-prepared college graduates in agribusiness. He found that out of the 68 million employed persons in the U. S., more than 26 million work in some phase of agriculture. Agricultural graduates are discovering such good opportunities in ag related occupations that at Iowa State University, 33 percent of the graduates in 1962 went into business other than farming.

Bill found from Director LeCrone that there were numerous examples of jobs and successful graduates in agribusiness. One agricultural engineering graduate in 1960 started with a machinery company at a salary of $6,500 per year. Another ag engineering graduate went with General Electric as a supervisor making $10,000, while still another became a hydrologist with the Soil Conservation Service at an annual income of $7,000.

There were still other examples. An ag chemistry graduate was hired by an oil company to do research at $7,000 per year; another ag chemistry graduate went into the Rocky Mountains to do work on insecticides and their effects on wildlife. His salary was between $6,000 and $7,000.

Director LeCrone went on to tell of ag economics graduates who are agricultural consultants in banks, farm loan appraisers, warehouse managers, and economic analyzers for packing firms. Their salaries range from $5,400 up to $25,000 for well-established executives.

A young man with a degree in poultry science is doing research for a pharmaceutical firm and is receiving a pay check of $6,500. Other qualified graduates have gone into government service, farm management, and nutrition and breeding. Dairy graduates find many opportunities in plant engineering and management, sales, and research. One Oklahoma State University graduate more than doubled his pay in seven years by working his way from milk plant foreman to assistant manager of the entire company. Most dairy graduates can expect to start at salaries ranging from $5,000 to $7,000 per year.

According to Director LeCrone's records of 50 animal science graduates, some have filled positions as meat inspectors, cattle buyers, fieldmen for breed associations, inspectors for state departments of agriculture, and livestock market news reporters. The beginning salaries for these occupations range from $5,000 to $7,500. Experience of from three to four years is necessary to boost this to over $10,000. Some animal science graduates in managerial positions are drawing more than $25,000. They are rare, but they indicate the potential that graduates can shoot for.

Agriculturally minded individuals with a flair for writing may find stimulating work in ag journalism. This area covers work as news writers, farm magazine editors, reporters, information work with the USDA, and information specialists for overseas assignments. Beginning salaries range from $4,500 to $5,000 a year, depending on the type of job. One individual started with a pay of $8,500, while others have received jobs with the USDA making over $7,000.

In 1962, 15,000 agricultural graduates were needed by industry alone. Only 7,000 qualified graduates were available according to figures released by the National Livestock and Meat Board in Chicago. Recent studies indicate that by 1975, our population will be 228 million. In order to feed them, our farm production will need to increase 38 percent. This will be done by coordinating work of production, research, processing, distributing, and marketing. Thus, there will be an inevitable increase in career opportunities in agribusiness.

Today Bill Hance is studying animal science at Oklahoma State University and is planning to accept a job with a large meat packing firm. His salary will be approximately $6,000, which is about $1,000 less than he had anticipated on the farm. However, in a few short years his pay will easily exceed $7,000, and Bill will be on the way to a better life for his family and himself—in agribusiness.

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CUCUMBER EXECUTIVE

By Wilbur McCartha

THE SUMMERTON Produce Company opened for business last spring under the able direction of David Coleman of Summerton, South Carolina. The produce company is a cucumber marketing business in a corner of a leased warehouse, and David Coleman is a Future Farmer from Summerton, who is demonstrating the importance of localized agricultural marketing.

Dave's cucumber market, carefully planned and operated, has brought increased profit to farmers around Summerton. Why? Because through the Future Farmer's market local cucumbers can be sold, cleaned, graded, and packed in larger quantities for processing plants hundreds of miles distant.

More than 5,000 bushels of pickling cucumbers moved through the market this past summer, as David, his brother Ralph, and five other hired workers processed three days a week during harvest.

Agricultural marketing is strongly emphasized in the Summerton Chapter under Advisor L. D. Coleman, Jr., David's dad. So such a venture in organizing and managing a complete market assembly line provided the Future Farmer with practical work experience in his vo-ag studies.

"It wasn't all desk work," the Future Farmer commented. In fact, it meant lots of leg work and detail as he set out to organize production contracts as well as an assembly line for grading, packing, and record keeping.

His first step was to visit local farmers to get growing contracts for the cucumber season. Contracts yielded him 70 acres of pickling cucumbers for his market. David helped each contracting farmer obtain seeds and information on cucumber culture and pickling before he set out to lease a section of a local warehouse for his assembly line. Next he hired John Ducworth, a fellow Future Farmer, to keep records on the budding operation.

With these details behind him, David received bids from processing houses for the packed and graded cucumbers to come later in the season. A Michigan firm got the contract, and the cucumbers were shipped by refrigerated truck for a premium price at harvest time. A small commission on each farmer's sales will help pay David's college expenses when he is graduated from high school next year.

Dave Coleman totals processed cucumbers in his corner warehouse office.

At the peak of the cucumber season, farmers brought hundreds of bushels of cucumbers daily into David's market. Merchants in downtown Summerton began cashing checks totaling over $300 per day written by David in payment for the farmers' cucumbers.

But more than adding money to the Summerton economy and to David's college fund, the cucumber market idea may have started a trend in better marketing by farmers for better farm prices.

FFA GAVEL CLUB

By Gene Wilson

A GROUP of foresighted FFA members at Olney, Texas, believes they have arrived at a new approach to an old problem—communication. Last February during National FFA Week, the Olney Chapter organized the nation's first FFA Gavel Club.

Gavel Clubs are a part of Toastmasters International. Members receive training in all phases of speech, such as reading poetry with emphasis, telling a humorous joke with effect, giving an invocation, giving prepared talks, evaluating others, and being evaluated on each occasion. The most challenging phase, of course, is extemporaneous speaking.

Daniel Webster once said, "If all my possessions were taken from me with one exception, I would choose to keep the power of speech, for by it I would regain the rest."

Today every individual who expects to become successful needs to learn the art of effective speaking. . . to sell his services, his product, and his profession. His advancement, his leadership, and his prestige depend largely on his powers of presentation, persuasion, and inspiration.

One of Allis-Chalmers' top executives summed it up this way: "Energy and youth can carry a man just so far; then knowledge and ability take over. One of the real bases of ability is good speech."

Gavel Club training is not designed for the weak spirited, the self-centered, the satisfied, or the complacent, but for those who are dedicated to self-improvement.

Paul Stinnett, the Olney FFA Gavel Club president, says, "You can no more teach a person to be a good speaker in ten or 12 lessons than you can teach a person to swim with a $10.00 correspondence course."

Stinnett went on to say: "You must start somewhere if you expect to be an effective speaker . . . You must learn the fundamentals of Toastmastering, then try to master these three key words: prepare, practice, participate."

The first phase of Gavel Clubs consists of 12 steps, starting with the "Ice Breaker" or beginning speech.

Stinnett feels that Gavel Club training offers more to the average FFA member than any other project being offered. It can fit into anyone's training program; it will inspire, motivate, and through his own efforts mold him into a better individual.

Stinnett feels that agriculture's greatest need today is understanding and that understanding can come only through proper public relations. This requires polished individuals who will be able to appear before the public to present the farmer's position.

The Olney Chapter hopes that other FFA chapters across the country will follow suit and organize a Gavel Club. It could be a step in the right direction to develop the kind of leadership that rural America needs.

Speaking experience means self-improvement, Paul Stinnett tells FFA Gavel Club group from the Olney, Texas, Chapter.

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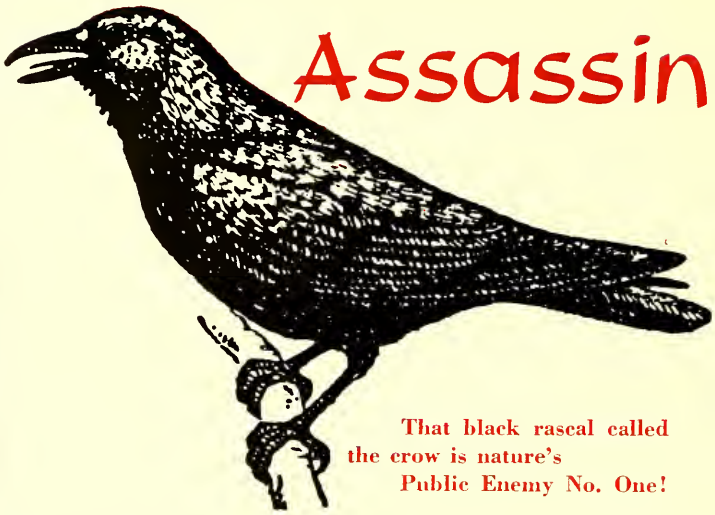

That black rascal called the crow is nature's Public Enemy No. One!

By Audrey Frank

WITHOUT the assistance of birds—from the tiny hummingbird to the great horned owl—man would find it almost impossible to harvest healthy crops of grain, fruit, and vegetables. By attacking the insect and rodent population, birds help the farmer keep his crops growing and thriving. While man is grateful for most of his feathered friends, there is one that we could all live without.

Ugly, noisy, and disagreeable in temperament, this bird goes around killing its feathered neighbors at the rate of over 20 million each year. Who is this assassin and how is it possible for him to kill so many birds?

The crow—nature's No. 1 public enemy—is also a most canny and intelligent bird. As a hunter there are few his equal, and his system is amazing to watch.

Crows have tremendous appetites and almost always hunt in pairs. When this team spies an unsuspecting nest, they begin their act. One becomes the decoy. He deliberately flies above the nest, swooping and darting to attract the attention of the brooding mother. When the nesting bird sees the crow, she will leave the nest and chase him away.

That's just what the other crow has been waiting for. He slips through the tall grass in eerie silence, his sharp eyes searching for the mud and twig nests, his ears alert for the cheep of the tiny, unprotected nestlings. While the parent bird is off on the decoy chase, this second crow dines on unhatched eggs or even the tiny birds themselves.

Finishing his meal, he joins his companion and they go in search of another nest. Finding one, they reverse their roles, giving the first decoy a chance to dine at leisure.

Using this method over and over, crows locate and rob duck, quail, and pheasant nests day after day. When these favorites are scarce, they will attack any bird they feel capable of outsmarting. Not content with merely raiding the unprotected nest, crows have been known to kill even the mother by smashing down on the head of the breeding bird and driving their beaks through her skull. Then the mother joins her eggs in the crow's diet.

The crow doesn't limit his diet to meat and eggs. He will eat anything available. Migrating in huge numbers, crows have been known to sweep down on a field of maturing corn, stripping it to the bare cob. Whole fields of wheat have also been destroyed in this way.

Needless to say, the farmers are not very happy about this situation. But everyone realizes the crow and his obnoxious way are here to stay. No state protects the crow, for while we all try to protect nature's creatures, be it not for hunters, crows would outnumber our other feathered population. If, in protecting the beneficial birds, crows are placed in danger, it is certainly their own fault.

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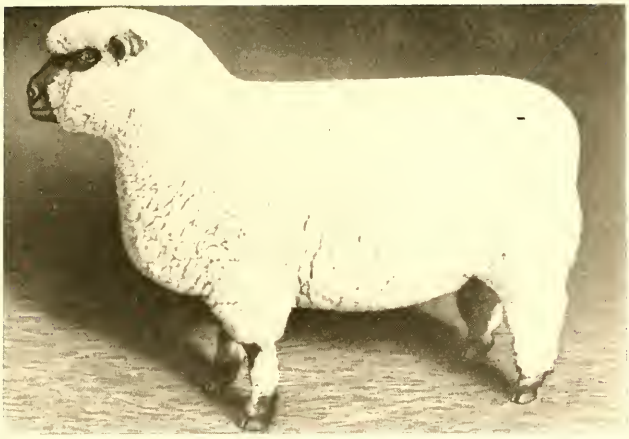

History of the Breed

The Shropshire

THE ROOTS of the Shropshire sheep run deep in English history. As far back as the early nineteenth century, the breed's development was being carried out by English sheepmen on the rolling moors of Stafford and Shropshire Counties in the south of England.

The ancestors of the Shropshires we know today came about through the blending and selective breeding of native black-faced sheep with improved Southdowns, Leicesters, and Cotswolds. The result was a sheep that could thrive in almost any locality.

Hilly fields and rocky pastures were no barrier to this new breed. Hot climates that would stunt heavy-wooled breeds and severe cold winds that soon told on flocks with light fleeces did not harm the English-bred Shropshires. Their delicate, fine-textured meat and dense wool fleeces were readily marketable in a wide variety of climatic conditions.

The attributes of the new English sheep breed soon spread to the growing United States, and the first Shropshires were imported here around 1855. They immediately became popular because of their adaptability to all kinds of pasture and weather. It became common for farmers with flocks of Shropshires to expect twins each spring. Because of their twinning characteristics, plus their longevity and dense fleeces, the Shropshire breed became known as the "farm flock favorite" in rural America.

Shropshire popularity spread to the range states as the country grew, but the breed retained its greatest numbers in the central states of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Today this area and surrounding states are the stronghold of the Shropshire breed.

As breed numbers grew, sheepmen organized the American Shropshire Association, then a performance registry program to keep individual production records and produce fast-growing, profitable sheep. Now with offices in Lafayette, Indiana, the association helps breeders determine the best producing rams and ewes in their flocks, giving the buyer an opportunity to better select the type and conformation he prefers.

The typical Shropshire is an alert sheep that carries its head high on a gracefully arched neck. The clean, dark face is broad between the eyes and ears and carries an extension of downy, white wool well over the poll. The body is low-set, the ribs well arched, and the underline parallel to a straight, broad back.

Mature rams in breeding condition weigh approximately 220 pounds, while ewes average 160 pounds. Shropshire ewes often give birth to a 150 to 175 percent lamb crop, many continuing to lamb at ten to 14 years of age.

Shropshires are one of the heaviest wool producing breeds among the medium-wool breeds. Ewes average a shear of nine to 11 pounds, while rams produce from ten to 15 pounds.

These meat, lamb, and wool-producing qualities all contribute to make the English-developed Shropshire one of the U. S.'s most valuable dual-purpose sheep breeds.

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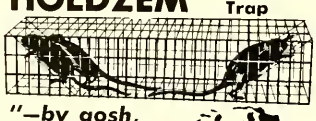

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A HARD LESSON IN *Humility!*

By
Richard Welton

OFTEN WE learn so gradually that we barely realize we are wiser. At other times, understanding comes like a bolt of lightning on a dark night. Such a thing happened to Fred not long ago.

He was a senior with an "A-" average and had just been re-elected president of our FFA chapter. He held the State Farmer Degree and had been named Chapter Star Farmer.

Profits from his FFA program had enabled Fred to buy a car and save several hundred dollars for college. His registered sheep and hogs had done very well. In fact, his sheep had stolen the show at the fair from a man who had been the leading sheep breeder in the area for 15 years.

Fred's personal development had come a long way since he joined the FFA. He had been very shy and bashful. At the urging of our advisor, he entered the FFA public speaking contest and went to the district level his first year. Public speaking gave him the self-confidence he needed to be at ease before a group and to be popular in school. In short, Fred was a mighty important fellow and he knew it.

The time for federation elections arrived. Fred had been planning to run for president for a long time. He had an outstanding record on his FFA program and in leadership. He could handle himself well in front of a group, and he knew parliamentary procedure. Fred thought he deserved the office and expected to get it.

Our chapter had decided to nominate the same candidate for each office until he was elected to one. Fred wasn't bothered by this because he was sure that he would be elected president.

After nominations for president were closed, each candidate made a short campaign speech. Fred felt that his speech was a bit better than the others, and his attitude showed. Outside, during the voting, other candidates were telling each other things like "Hope you win" and "You ought to get it." Fred said nothing because he did not feel that way. They came back in. Fred had lost by one vote in a runoff.

Next he ran for vice president, although he really didn't want the office. He lost by several votes. Then he was defeated for secretary by a fellow with a sloppy appearance and very poor English. He was nominated for treasurer. By that time, Fred was so shocked and embarrassed that his speech didn't make sense. He was the most pitiful, defeated Future Farmer I've ever seen. He was crushed. For the next office our chapter nominated another member who was elected easily.

For a while Fred was bitter, mumbling about the election being unfair. Then on the trip home he was silent. The other officers could tell that there had been a change in Fred's attitude. Over the next few days we saw that it was a lasting change. Fred was different. He had learned humility in one, hard lesson.

This story is true. Chances are that you know of one or two cases. What does this mean? Isn't it possible for you to work hard and accomplish something without getting a big head? Yes, according to Fred, it is possible.

"You know, Charlie," he told me after thinking it over, "I was ashamed for making such a fool of myself and letting the chapter down. I had really tried not to let things go to my head. Then all at once I saw that I had failed completely.

"You've got to give credit where it is due. That's the answer, Charlie. Some of my projects would have failed without Dad's advice. Lots of my brainstorms were just rewording of my advisor's suggestions. And his encouragement helped so much. Some of my success was just luck: rains at the right time and a judge who happened to like my speech topic.

"As soon as I realized these things, my problems were over. Now, when an honor comes along, I can be proud of the part I earned, but I always keep in mind that my parents and my advisor deserve as much credit as I do. It really makes me feel good, now, to see their faces glow when I show them that I appreciate their help. That's all you have to do to avoid the big head, Charlie—just give credit where it belongs."

◆◆◆

"You're right. It is too cold!"

Sportrait

By Stan Allen

PAUL HORNUNG of the Green Bay Packers is one of the few triple threat players in professional football. Paul runs from the left halfback slot, but he also passes, kicks field goals and extra points, and kicks off. The big question around the National Football League this fall was whether Hornung could regain his form after a year's layoff. Paul is playing in his seventh pro season and, at 28 years old, should be nearing the peak of his game. He started training when the weather turned warm last spring and reported to the Packer's training camp in top shape at his old playing weight and determined to make good. The records indicate he has made the comeback. He is high on the scoring lists with 72 points, and the season is just half over.

Hornung, who hails from Louisville, Kentucky, played his first organized football on an elementary school team. He became an All-State quarterback at Louisville's Flaget High School and led them to a state championship in his senior year. An all around athlete, Paul also played basketball and baseball, but his gridiron exploits earned him scholarship offers from many top colleges.

Paul chose Notre Dame and made the varsity team in 1954 but not as a quarterback. All-American Ralph Guglielmi had that job, and Paul had to win the fullback position. He ran the ball only 23 times but averaged a fine 6.9-yard gain per carry. Taking over at quarterback in 1955, Paul led them to a winning season with eight victories in ten games. His passes netted 743 yards, and he ran for 472 yards to total 1,215 yards gained. In his Senior year he recorded 1,337 total yards, which was second highest in the nation, and he completed 59 of 111 passes. His performance won him the Heisman Trophy as the country's outstanding collegiate player, even though Notre Dame had a poor season in 1956. Paul was also a fine defensive player, ranking second in tackles and intercepted passes. He was named All-American in his Junior and Senior years and attracted the attention of all professional teams.

Hornung was a bonus choice of the Packers in '57 and won the quarterback job that first season. His size, 6 feet 2½ inches, and running ability got him a transfer to fullback at mid-season where he finished second in running. He led the Packers in scoring and rushing in both '58 and '59, and his total of 94 points led the league in '59. He became a top pro star in 1960 with 176 total points scored to break the old NFL record by 38 points. He cracked the line for 671 yards, passed for 118 yards, caught 28 passes for 240 yards, and made good on 15 of 17 field goals.

Paul Hornung of the Green Bay Packers

Hornung served with the U.S. Army at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1961 but was able to play with the Packers on weekend passes. This was amazing in that he could not practice with them and had to keep in shape in his spare time. He gained 597 yards running, kicked 15 to 22 field goals, and again led the league in total points with 146. He helped the Packers win another Western Division title and turned in a record-breaking scoring effort against the New York Giants in the NFL title game. The injury jinx caught up with Paul in '62 and limited him to just 57 carries, although he did gain 219 yards and finished high on the scoring list with 74 points.

Hornung owns many Packer records: most points in one game, with 33 in a game against Baltimore when he scored four touchdowns, six extra points, and one field goal; most field goals with 54; and 96 consecutive extra points. He has been voted to the All-Pro team three times, has played in two Pro Bowl games, and has been named the NFL's most outstanding player twice. Lining up beside Jim Taylor in the Packer backfield, Hornung will continue to keep the enemy defense off balance.

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The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

"That's it! That's the bowling ball Dad promised me!"

A good thing about dying with your boots on is you don't stub your toe when you kick the bucket.

Tommy Lager
Baudette, Minnesota

A city man sent his son out to work on a farm, hoping to impress upon the boy what hard work was really like.

A week later he called on the farmer to inquire as to how the youngster was making out.

"I'm not going to bandy words with you," the farmer told him. *"If that boy had another hand, he'd just want another pocket to put it in!"*

Dennis Cantwell
Bradford, Illinois

Doctor: *"You're looking much better! How's that pain?"*
Patient: *"She's visiting her mother."*
Wayne Dillon
Talcott, West Virginia

One horse to another: *"I don't remember your name, but your pace is familiar."*

Dick Medina
Ordway, Colorado

If you feel neglected, think of Whistler's father. Dick Medina
Ordway, Colorado

Father, report card in hand, to small son: *"It's too bad they don't give a grade for courage. You'd get an 'A' for bringing this home!"* Gary Giese
Altamont, South Dakota

Sign on a newly painted school wall: *"This is a partition, not a petition. No signatures required."* Scott Schulke
Brewster, Washington

Joe: *"How do you stop an elephant from charging?"*
Bill: *"I don't know. How?"*
Joe: *"Take away his credit card."*

James Bishop
Luna Pier, Michigan

A man who had weighed himself on the same penny scale in the same drug store five days a week for the past three years was asked how much weight he had lost. He replied, *"Sixteen pounds and all of it in pennies!"*

Carey Johnson
Newalla, Oklahoma

We Americans may be foolish, but this tops it all. We spend $10,000,000 a year on "get-well" cards and $2,000,000 on medical research.

Wayne Hill
Charles Town, West Virginia

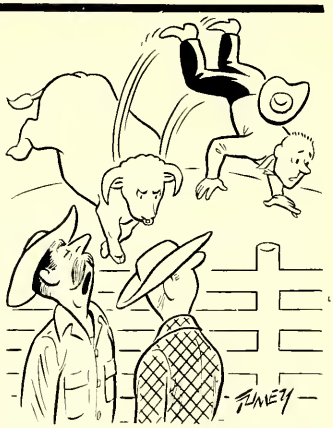
Bill: *"What is gray, has four legs, and is carrying a trunk?"*
Sue: *"An elephant?"*
Bill: *"No, a gray mouse on a vacation."*

Donna Vines
Dodson, Louisiana

A farmer, looking over his melon patch, found that some of his melons had been snitched. To prevent further stealing, he put up a sign which said, *"One of these melons is poisoned."*

The next morning he found another sign, which said, *"Now two of these melons are poisoned!"*

Robert Schwartz
Hudson, Indiana



"What'll you take . . . heads or tails?"

Did you hear about the glass blower who inhaled? Now he has a pane in his stomach.

Ronnie Whitford
Clarksville, Tennessee

"Did you say the man was shot in the woods, Doctor?"

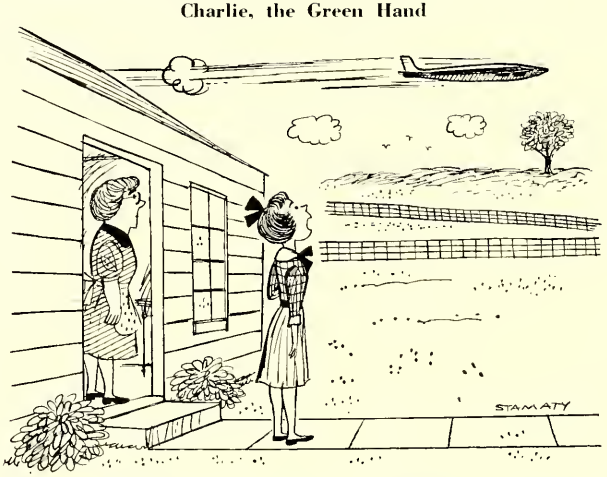
"No, I said he was shot in the lumbar region."

Milton James
Manor, Georgia

Singer: *"Did you notice how my voice filled the concert hall tonight?"*
Music critic: *"Yes, I even saw some people leaving to make room for it."*

Randall Ridley
Dalton, Georgia

Charlie, the Green Hand



"I'll bet Charlie missed that plane to the FFA Convention. He promised to have the pilot circle our home and dip the wings of the plane."

The National FUTURE FARMER *will pay $1 for each joke published on this page. Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National* FUTURE FARMER, *Alexandria, Virginia, 22306. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.*

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